

Russia Turns Down West on Troop Cut; 2d Snub in a Week

By John F. Burns
 New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In an article in *avda*, the Soviet Union has rejected a new Western approach to troop reductions in Europe that the Soviet administration had offered an opening toward wider involvement in East-West relations. It was the second time in a week that the Kremlin had reacted negatively to a Western arms initiative. After commentaries in the Soviet communist Party paper and elsewhere had dismissed a draft treaty chemical weapons that Vice President George Bush presented the 40-nation conference on disarmament in Geneva Wednesday. The commentary, carried by *avda* Saturday, avoided a detailed examination of the package, which was introduced Thursday at an East-West conference on the subject in Vienna. But Pravda said proposals "do not reflect even a balance of the intention" to overcome the central disagreement between the two sides on how any soldiers each has in Europe. Although the Pravda commentaries lack the decisive authority of official government pronouncements, Western diplomats said they saw them as confirming a general Kremlin policy of keeping off from efforts by the United States to break the impasse in relations between the two countries. President Ronald Reagan signed a shift in the administration's position with a speech three months ago calling for a renewed dialogue with Moscow, but the Soviet leadership has maintained a generally chilly attitude.

help Mr. Reagan gain re-election, a position that diplomats think will change only if it becomes clear that his re-election is certain.

The Vienna talks, known by Western participants as the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction negotiations, began in 1973 and have been largely deadlocked for several years by discrepancies in the two sides' estimates of each other's manpower levels.

Until now, the talks have been stalled by a Western insistence that the first step toward a pact should be an agreement on the numbers of soldiers now in Europe. The Soviet Union and its allies have maintained that both sides have roughly equal numbers of ground troops in central Europe, totaling 800,000 on each side. The United States and its partners have maintained that the Warsaw Pact has an advantage of about 170,000.

The new Western proposal seeks to narrow the counting to ground combat forces and their support units. That would sidestep the question of the so-called service support forces, more numerous in the Warsaw Pact. They have accounted for the bulk of the additional soldiers the West attributes to the Kremlin and its allies.

The Western proposals also seek to create new flexibility by offering to accept Warsaw Pact data on force levels if they fall within an acceptable range of Western estimates. U.S. officials have suggested that a discrepancy of 5 or 10 percent from Western estimates would be acceptable.

Within this framework, the West is proposing a cut of 13,000 NATO soldiers in return for a reduction of 30,000 Warsaw Pact soldiers, to be followed by a ceiling on the overall force levels of the two blocs.

Pravda implied that none of this appealed to the Kremlin.

"Even a cursory inspection of the proposals shows that the West continues to manipulate figures, trying to justify its claims for a disproportionate reduction of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, in the hope of gaining a unilateral advantage in the military sphere," the paper said.

The commentary said the way to



Sir Kenneth Newman, the commissioner of London's Metropolitan Police, left by car Sunday after a visit to St. James's Square, where the Libyan Embassy is under siege.

U.S. and China Fail in New Attempt At Nuclear Pact Before Reagan Visit

The Associated Press

BEIJING — U.S. negotiators have left Beijing without reaching agreement on a nuclear energy treaty that both countries had hoped to complete before President Ronald Reagan visits this week.

The weeklong negotiations "made considerable progress," a Western diplomat said Saturday. He asked not to be identified.

Mr. Reagan, who will arrive in Beijing on Thursday for a six-day visit to China, will be the first U.S. president to come here since 1975.

He is to sign a treaty on the avoidance of double taxation and to renew a cultural exchange accord, but the more substantial nuclear pact represents billions of dollars in prospective business for American companies.

Talks on the nuclear treaty will continue at the diplomatic level, and U.S. officials hope an agreement will be reached to coincide with Mr. Reagan's visit.

The treaty, which has been under negotiation since 1981, would enable U.S. manufacturers to sell nuclear power plant equipment to China, which is seeking to increase its energy output.

But an agreement has repeatedly

been stalled over China's reluctance to accede to U.S. demands to monitor the reuse of nuclear fuel. China already has a cooperation agreement with France and announced last week that it will sign a similar pact with West Germany next month.

Police in Beijing, meanwhile, reported that there have been bomb threats against Mr. Reagan, and they urged officials at the Great Wall Hotel, where Mr. Reagan will host a banquet, to tighten security, according to a source who is helping to arrange the banquet.

The police, the source said, reported "bomb threats, not at the hotel but against Reagan." The source said the police gave no details.

■ A New Stability in Ties

Christopher S. Wren of The New York Times reported from Beijing: President Reagan's visit to China this week may produce more spectacle than substance, but the occasion has already imparted a new stability to Chinese-U.S. relations after a series of disagreements.

Both sides are on their best behavior, and Beijing is apparently as eager as Washington to have the visit go smoothly.

Last month, for example, the two countries sidestepped a clash. The Chinese, already upset by Pan American World Airways' resumption of flights to Taiwan last June, threatened to withhold authorization for a second airline, Northwest Orient, to open a route to Beijing because it also flew to Taiwan.

The Americans could have retaliated by denying the Chinese state airline its route to the United States. But nothing happened because neither side wanted its air links severed just before the presidential visit.

As a presidential candidate four years ago, Mr. Reagan outraged the Chinese by promising to restore some kind of official ties with Taiwan. They have watched his views change in the White House.

Now they have a further opportunity to influence one of the leading U.S. politicians to accept the one-China premise of diplomatic relations with the mainland.

The two countries have had uneven relations since Mr. Reagan took office 39 months ago. They soured over continuing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan despite a vaguely worded communiqué in August 1982 in which the United States pledged to gradually reduce such deliveries.

Other occasions for friction have included the defection in July 1982 of Hu Na, China's highest-ranked women's tennis player, a dispute over Chinese textile imports and the slow approval of sales of U.S. technology.

The climate was chilliest during the visit of Secretary of State George P. Shultz in January 1983.

It began warming up after Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige promised the Chinese last May that the White House would

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U.K. Breaks Relations With Libya, Tells Staff To Leave by Sunday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain broke diplomatic relations with Libya on Sunday and ordered all Libyan diplomats and others in Libya's embassy out of the country by midnight next Sunday.

The British government decided "to break relations forthwith with Libya," according to Richard Luce, a Foreign Office official.

"We shall make arrangements for their safe passage out of the country," Mr. Luce said, adding that British Embassy staff would be withdrawn from Tripoli, the Libyan capital, by the same date.

The embassy in central London, which the Libyans call a People's Bureau, has been under police siege since Tuesday, when gunfire from inside the building struck demonstrators opposed to the government of Colonel Muammar Qadhafi.

A policeman was killed and 11 persons were wounded.

The person who fired on the demonstrators was believed to still be in the embassy, but a government official said Britain was prepared to allow the assailant to go free in order to end the crisis.

"We want to make sure that the killer leaves," an official said. "And since we may have trouble identifying him at this point, everybody will have to leave."

Mr. Luce said that no advice was being given to the 8,000 British citizens living in Libya.

"The safety of the British community in Libya has been an essential priority throughout," he said.

"We have made it clear to the Libyan authorities that we hold them responsible for the safety of our people."

Home Secretary Leon Brittan said Libyans leaving the building would be questioned on their status. He said they would be searched for arms and explosives. They will not be allowed to take arms out of the country, he said.

Once the embassy is evacuated, he said, "police would be entitled, if they have justification for doing so," to enter the building.

Mr. Luce said the decision to break relations was made because of Libya's "wholly inadequate response" to Britain's demands that the police be permitted to search the embassy for evidence related to the killing of the policeman.

Colonel Qadhafi said Saturday at a press conference in Tripoli that "we shall not permit" British entry into the embassy.

He said instead that a Libyan team should go to London to investigate the shooting and bring any-

one guilty of the policeman's killing to Libya for trial.

Mr. Brittan said earlier that a bombing Friday night at London's Heathrow Airport had aggravated tensions. Police said the bomb that exploded in a baggage claim hall, injuring 75 persons, was similar to devices planted in London last month in a series of attacks against opponents of Colonel Qadhafi.

Mr. Brittan said there was no proof of a connection between the airport bombing and the embassy situation.

Colonel Qadhafi on Saturday rejected British demands for a search of the embassy, citing diplomatic immunity. He repeated denials of Libyan involvement in the shooting, blaming Britain instead and accusing it of launching an attack on the embassy.

The Libyan leader said he could not prevent Libyans from taking future "retaliatory action" against Britain if its forces entered the embassy in London, the official news agency JANA reported Sunday.

Colonel Qadhafi also "categorically denied" any links to the bombing on Friday at Heathrow, JANA said.

Meanwhile, a White House spokesman said that the Reagan

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Milovan Djilas Detained in Belgrade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Police arrested former Vice President Milovan Djilas and 27 other persons for "hostile activity" at a meeting in an apartment here, according to official reports.

Mr. Djilas, 72, was released Saturday after a night in custody. Several other intellectuals were still being held.

Mr. Djilas said Sunday, but he expected most of the other detainees to be released without charge.

He said he believed the police raid on a private Belgrade apartment was intended to be a reminder to him that his freedom of action was limited.

A Western diplomat told Reuters: "It was a warning shot to dissidents in the country not to go too far and think they can get on-

nized. It just shows how edgy the authorities are."

A report by the state-run news agency Tanjug said the reasons for the detentions were "that among those detained are several persons who were earlier sentenced for hostile activity and that certain written materials were found in their possession."

The roundup followed other recent moves against critics. A Belgrade journalist was suspended from his job this month for writing an article that displeased the authorities.

Critical plays, books and articles have been denounced, banned or withdrawn from sale in recent months.

Mr. Djilas was once a close associate of Tito, but he was imprisoned in 1956 after opposing the

Soviet invasion of Hungary. The prison term was extended after his book "The New Class" was published in the West a year later.

He served a total of nine years in prison in the 1950s and 1960s, and since then he has lived in Belgrade on a ministerial pension. His writings, some critical of Communism's privileged ruling class, have been published abroad but never at home.

Mr. Djilas's wife, Stefania, told friends that police had searched their apartment and confiscated some of his writings.

Mr. Djilas was treated well during his overnight detention but was warned not to speak in public, according to sources quoted by The Associated Press. The sources asked that they not be identified.

(AP, Reuters)

CIA Seen Pressing Nicaraguan Rebels Toward U.S. Objectives

By Joel Brinkley
 New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has been directing the military strategies of a Nicaraguan rebel group based in Costa Rica by threatening to withhold aid if the insurgents failed to pursue the agency's objectives, according to guerrilla officers, Costa Rican officials and diplomats here.

The CIA has suspended aid to the group, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, more than once, the officers and officials said. But only recently has the agency begun using the threat of reduced aid to prompt military actions, they said.

A spokesman for the CIA, George V. Lander, said the agency would not comment on reports of conversations with the group, which is led by Eden Pastora Gomez, a former Sandinist guerrilla and former Nicaraguan deputy defense

minister. The agency has also helped other Nicaraguan insurgents who have been attacking Nicaragua from the north from bases in Honduras.

Over the last few months, the officials here said, the CIA has given tens of millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of dollars, much of it in cash, to the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

Most of the military equipment was airlifted to the rebels in the dense Costa Rican forests aboard World War II vintage Douglas DC-3s that are apparently based in El Salvador, they said.

One of those planes crashed near its drop site in north-central Costa Rica last month. Alex Ulloa, an investigator with Costa Rica's civil aviation authority, said this month that numbers found on the wreckage indicated that the plane was registered in the United States but ownership has not been established.

Dozens of rounds of large-caliber rifle ammunition were scattered among the debris, Mr. Ulloa said.

Even as the CIA undertook the drop, the officials said, the agency warned the rebels that the aid would not continue unless they captured a Nicaraguan port, cut off the Rama Road — a key highway between Managua and the Atlantic port of El Bluff — and set up a provisional government in the captured territory.

Earlier this month, the rebels captured the port town of San Juan del Norte in southeastern Nicaragua and declared that they intended to set up a provisional government in the area within 90 days. On Thursday a rebel leader, sketching his group's objectives on a map, indicated that the rebels were trying to push toward the Rama Road.

Since then, however, Nicaraguan government troops, supported by aerial bombing, have retaken San

Juan del Norte, driving the rebel force into the forest.

At the same time, leaders of the rebel group appear to be moving closer to fulfilling another CIA demand: that they ally with the other guerrilla group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which is based in Honduras. Until now, the Costa Rica-based group has adamantly refused to collaborate with the other group.

A senior Western diplomat in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital, commenting on the CIA's directive, said: "They felt that these guys better stop acting like Boy Scouts and go out and really do something."

Those interviewed included officers of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance and others close to its leaders; present and former Costa Rican government and law enforcement officials; and senior diplomats based in San Jose. They said that CIA agents or operatives had

recently increased their direct participation in the rebel group's activities.

One officer who is closely associated with leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance said the CIA had placed agents or trained mercenaries in key positions with the group, where they dictate or at least influence decisions on logistics, communications and operations.

In addition, rebel officers, others close to the group's leaders and Western diplomats say that the CIA directed leaders of the two guerrilla groups to take responsibility for the mining of Nicaraguan harbors this year even though the groups had nothing to do with the operation.

"The CIA did it and we were told which locations to claim credit for," said the officer closely associated with the alliance's leaders.

The CIA does train people for

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John Paul II closed the Holy Door of St. Peter's Basilica on Sunday, ending the Holy Year.

Pope Ends Holy Year With Warning on War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II, closing the Roman Catholic Church's special Holy Year of redemption, told a crowd of more than 300,000 on Sunday that the Holy Year was feverishly preparing the faithful to fight a war.

Addressing an audience in St. Peter's Square, the pope read Easter greetings in 45 languages.

Before closing the Holy Door in St. Peter's Basilica to signal an end to the Holy Year, he read his Urbi Orbi message — to the city of Rome and to the world — from the balcony.

In it, the pontiff said the desire for peace was threatened by "the feverish preparation of destructive means of war."

He said material wealth coexisted with "extreme poverty and misery paid for with the death, through hunger or thirst, of millions."

After the Mass, the pope entered the basilica to close the Holy Door, which he had opened March 25, 1983, at the start of the special year commemorating the 1,950th anniversary of the death of Christ.

Workmen immediately began covering the door with bricks. It will remain shut until the year

2000, unless another special holy year is proclaimed.

In Jerusalem, tens of thousands of Christian and Jewish worshippers packed the city as Easter, in an unusual occurrence, coincided with the eve of the last day of Passover.

In the Soviet Union, Russians celebrated Orthodox Easter and, coincidentally, Lenin's birthday.

In Zagorsk, the spiritual center of Russian Orthodoxy, thousands of people braved a security cordon Saturday to attend midnight Masses in the Trinity monastery of St. Sergius.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

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TOMORROW

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Duarte Is Said to Favor Talks With Sandinists

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

New York Times Service

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, Maryland — Two U.S. senators say that José Napoleón Duarte, who is running for the presidency of El Salvador, told them that he would seek negotiations with the Sandinist government of Nicaragua if he were elected.

U.S. officials have accused Nicaragua of seeking the overthrow of the Salvadoran government through its support of rebels in that country. Much of the support is believed to be in the form of clandestine shipments of ammunition.

The senators, J. Bennett Johnston Jr. of Louisiana and Lawton Chiles of Florida, both Democrats, said Friday that when they subsequently visited Nicaragua, officials there were noncommittal when told of Mr. Duarte's negotiating offer.

But the Nicaraguan officials had "nothing disparaging to say about Duarte," Mr. Chiles said, "although they expressed concern that the right in El Salvador would permit him to do that."

Mr. Chiles said that Mr. Duarte did not specify precisely what he would discuss in any negotiations with Nicaragua. The senator added, however, that specifics were not now as important as the fact that negotiations were being proposed.

"We want to be ready to test the Nicaraguans," Mr. Chiles said. "It's a great opportunity."

The senators said they had talked at length with Mr. Duarte during their six-day visit to Central America and were encouraged about El Salvador's future.

Mr. Duarte, the Christian Democratic Party candidate, is running against Roberto d'Aubuisson of the far-right Nationalist Republican Alliance in a runoff May 6.

Mr. d'Aubuisson has been linked by some U.S. and Salvadoran officials to the death squads that have taken thousands of lives in the past several years. He has denied the accusations.

Mr. Johnston and Mr. Chiles are members of congressional committees that deal with Central American matters. They called for continued U.S. support of the governments and armed forces of



Senators J. Bennett Johnston Jr. of Louisiana, left, and Lawton Chiles of Florida, both Democrats, at an airport press conference after their arrival from Central America.

El Salvador and Honduras, as well as a continued flow of arms to Nicaraguan rebels who oppose the Sandinist government in Managua.

On Wednesday, a U.S. Army helicopter in which the two senators were passengers was hit by fire near the Honduran border. Salvadoran rebels said the aircraft and a second UH-1H helicopter were on a recon-

naissance mission. U.S. diplomats in El Salvador denied the accusation.

Both senators expressed hope that Mr. Duarte would win the Salvadoran election.

"We believe he can control the army, the death squads and the guerrillas — with our help," Mr. Johnston said.

Legal Espionage in the Germanys: A Strange Legacy of War

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BERLIN — If the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies decided to go to war, one of the first people to have a hint of impending hostilities might be Colonel Roland Lajoie.

The strapping Russian-speaking American soldier, a former army attaché in Moscow, leads one of the most secret, shrouded elite units in the U.S. military: a 14-man team in the western sector of the city that prowls East Germany conducting what amounts to legal espionage. The colonel's Soviet counterparts, in Opel sedans packed with telescopes, infrared cameras and listening devices, do the same in West Germany.

The city of Berlin imposes, in legal terms, on a crazy quilt of documents concluded from 1944 onward between the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France. Allied in the struggle to defeat Nazi Germany, the four countries at the end of World War II carved up the defeated nation into zones of occupation.

In 1947, the U.S. and Soviet sides reached an accord establishing military liaison missions with permission to travel in their respective zones. The Soviet Army concluded similar accords with the British and French military commanders.

In the ensuing years, the Federal Republic of Germany emerged as a middle-ranking power on the

territory of the former U.S., British and French zones and, in the Soviet zone, the German Democratic Republic established itself as perhaps Moscow's most reliable partner in the Warsaw Pact.

But, in the absence of a peace treaty ending World War II, the sovereignty of the two Germanys remains limited. It is in this vestigial legal gray zone that the U.S., British, French and Soviet military liaison missions operate, accredited only to each other and furnishing what some experts regard as the best on-site intelligence that can be gathered on Europe's heavily armed central front.

Every day Colonel Lajoie's men drive their four-wheel-drive Mercedes jeeps across the rickety Glienicke bridge to East Berlin, occasionally stopping at a white stucco American-owned villa in Potsdam where a handful of their comrades stay overnight. The bridge, spanning the neck of a small lake, has no other traffic, though in February 1962 it served as the point where Captain Francis Gary Powers, the pilot of a downed U-2 reconnaissance plane, and Colonel Rudolf Abel, a Russian spy, were exchanged.

The British and the French have similar villas on the Communist side of the Berlin wall. From Potsdam the three allied teams fan out across East Germany where, lately, they have been on the lookout for SS-21 and SS-22 missiles that the Russians have started to position in Eastern Europe. "Cooperation with the British and

the French is very tight," a knowledgeable American said. "There is a great deal of lore about the MLMs," an American diplomat said, referring to the military liaison missions. "It's not a quiet, refined bunch of people."

The diplomat paused and added: "It's like playing under the basket in the NBA. There's a lot of shoving. Only in extreme cases do fouls get called." The NBA is the National Basketball Association.

Tailed by vigilant East German military vehicles, the observers' meandering jeeps are sometimes bumped or bracketed by trucks to keep them from probing in sensitive areas, which are designated by the Russians as "Temporarily Restricted Areas" or "Permanently Restricted Areas."

"It's dangerous as hell," a third diplomat said. "Sometimes they hold them and semi-arrest them."

On March 22 a three-man French team driving down a major road near the East German city of Halle was rammed head-on by a heavy-duty East German Army truck. One French soldier was killed and another was seriously injured.

The French government made a protest to the Soviet Union, reminding it that it was responsible for the safety of allied liaison vehicles in East Germany, but Paris did not publicize the Halle episode. Western diplomats in West Berlin say they are convinced the

ramming was intentional, and some speak privately of murder.

The French vehicle appeared to have witnessed the annual Soviet and East German spring maneuvers. In the last few weeks those maneuvers have spilled over into the established air corridors to West Berlin.

At Soviet insistence, American, British and French commercial airliners have lately been obliged to fly at higher than normal altitudes to the city, and two pilots have reported being shadowed by Soviet MiG fighter jets. The Russians have contended that their fighters need the lower airspace in connection with the land maneuvers.

When not keeping alert to Warsaw Pact maneuvers, Colonel Lajoie, 47, and his troops have been called to more peaceful functions. In November, the American Embassy in East Berlin faced the prospect of a public relations disaster when Joseph Polowsky, an American veteran of World War II, was about to be interviewed in Torgau, on the banks of the Elbe where the Allies had linked up with Soviet soldiers in 1945.

The Russians were sending an honor guard for the funeral; the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin sent a cable to Washington pointing out that the United States did not plan to do so and that this might look bad on television. Mobilized, Colonel Lajoie roared to Torgau with a handful of dress-uniformed honor guards, joining the Russians in laying Mr. Polowsky to rest by the Elbe.

An Anatomy of the Left Under French Socialism

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — The experts in foreign politics examining France's Socialist-Communist partnership last week may have been looking the wrong way. The real political corpse seems to be leftist ideology.

When Laurent Fabius, the Socialist minister of industry, was

function. The Socialists replied that they knew the pain of industrial restructuring was not part of the left's joint program of economic expansion and full employment, but that France would disappear as a major international player without it.

In the end, mostly because they have nowhere more attractive to go at the moment, the Communists agreed to back the confidence motion. They will stay in the cabinet, where they are represented by four ministers, and continue to peek at Mr. Mitterrand's austerity measures.

The Socialist-led government, backed by a clear majority in the assembly until 1986, would not fall as a result of a Communist departure. So a perhaps more intriguing discussion is under way on the theme, "What's left of the left?"

In terms of foreign policy, the answers were clear by 1982. Rather than nonintervention and French disengagement from Africa, there was business as usual; French troops are in Chad. Instead of a middle course between the superpowers, Mr. Mitterrand held tighter to the Atlantic alliance and backed the U.S. deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe — though not in France — as a response to the Soviet SS-20 missiles. As for assistance to "liberation movements" and revolutionary governments, France offered Nicaragua a few patrol boats and then steered clear of Latin America. Sophisticated French arms went to Iraq, and trade continued with South Africa.

On an ideological scale, these attitudes were balanced at first by the government's nationalization of major industries and banks, and its assertion that state intervention and spending could prime consumption, create jobs and better distribute the national wealth. For the Communists, and the left wing of the Socialist Party, the approach was sufficiently orthodox to support the government in comfort.

But the policies did not work. France's inflation rate remained higher than that of any of its main trade rivals, and its unemployment rate grew worse. In March 1983, Mr. Mitterrand rejected a left-wing plan that would have created vast protectionist barriers in France and pulled the franc out of the European Monetary System, enabling the country to maintain its clearly Socialist economic course.

Instead, the government chose what Mr. Fabius seemed to suggest: a kind of benign Thatcherism. Over the past year, the old verbal levers of the left — economic growth, jobs for everyone, higher wages — had to be abandoned by the government. New symbols have come in their place, with the word "modernity" being elevated to the level of incantation. Businessmen, especially young entrepreneurs, a scarce commodity in France, can be heroes now. Under the circumstances, the steelworker, once an ideological symbol, has become yesterday's man.

For the Communist Party, the shift is torturous. Some non-Communist historians of its affairs believe it wanted to concentrate on smoothly shifting its power base to workers in developing technologies, but the government's industrial policies have forced it into identifying further with the workers in the dying industries. Since its ideology does not budge while it shares responsibility for government policies, the party's appeal appears to be withering.

With the government's discourse changing so rapidly and the old ideological basis barely functioning, a parallel identity crisis has developed among elements of the Socialist Party. Jean Poperen, the party's second-ranking official, said all the talk about "modernity" came from people who were only masquerading as leftists. He referred to them as Christian humanists and Social Democrats, pejorative terms for a party that once considered the Social Democrats of northern Europe as weak-kneed capitalist allies.

In the French context, this was more damning of Mr. Mitterrand's policies than anything the Communists could have come up with. Mr. Poperen was proposing that the left return "to class ideology and practice." But he was pushing against the sense of what has become a maxim of the Mitterrand years by the sociologist Alain Touraine: "The basic merit of the left-wing government is that it has rid us of Socialist ideology."

Mr. Medvedev was dismissed the next day for "financial misconduct," the sources said, although that was not listed in his contract as a legal reason for dismissal. They said Mr. Medvedev planned to take the matter to court.



APRIL IN PARIS — Tourists and Parisians took advantage of temperatures up to 79 degrees Fahrenheit Sunday to sunbathe along the banks of the Seine River.

Beirut Shooting Mars Creation of Buffer Zone

BEIRUT — Shooting broke out across the front lines in central Beirut Sunday after the four main fighting forces in and around the Lebanese capital failed to resolve a dispute over the deployment of a buffer force.

Security sources said the shooting was concentrated at Primo Sector, where a force of 1,500 Lebanesegendarmes had not yet been deployed.

The sound of rifle fire and exploding grenades could also be heard around the city's old markets, where militiamen fired over the heads of the neutral gendarmes. The dispute over five positions set out for the buffer force, three close to Primo Sector and two in the mountains southeast of Beirut, was the last hitch in a disengagement process that began Thursday and was near completion Saturday afternoon.

Representatives of the four parties — Shiite and Druze Moslem militias from West Beirut, the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Forces, a Christian militia, from East Beirut — met at Beirut's race track to seek a solution. Moslem militia sources said the

dispute was over the placement of gendarme units.

The combatants have been pulling back as the gendarmes move in and, apart from some skirmishes in the mountains Saturday night, a new truce had been generally holding since the disengagement began. Meanwhile, President Amin Gemayel held consultations on forming a government of national unity to carry out reforms.

Political sources had predicted that Mr. Gemayel would appoint a prime minister, probably Rashid Karami, a Sunni Moslem leader, soon after he returned from a meeting with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria on Friday.

Mr. Karami, who served as prime minister nine times between 1955 and 1975, arrived in Damascus on Sunday to join his opposition colleagues — the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, and the leader of the Shiite militia Amal, Nabih Berri — in talks with Syrian officials.

Syria backed the Moslem opposition until its victory over Mr. Gemayel's army in West Beirut in February, but it is now seeking to tone down Moslem demands for radical change because they might lead the Christians to seek partition.

CIA Is Said to Pressure Rebels In Nicaragua Over U.S. Goals

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certain operations," principally rebels from the Honduras-based group, he added. "But that is for certain harassing kinds of jobs."

Moscow Troupe Dismisses Actor

MOSCOW — An actor was dismissed from the avant-garde Taganka Theater in Moscow after speaking out in defense of its founder and former director, Yuri Lyubimov, according to theater sources.

Mr. Lyubimov was dismissed from Taganka and the Communist Party in March because he had not returned from England. The sources said Saturday that Yuri Medvedev, a mime artist, declared last month: "Lyubimov's decision was an extreme one, but Lyubimov has always been extreme, and that is how he made the theater what it is."

He made the remark at the company's first meeting with Anatoli Efros, the theater's new director, the sources said.

Mr. Medvedev was dismissed the next day for "financial misconduct," the sources said, although that was not listed in his contract as a legal reason for dismissal. They said Mr. Medvedev planned to take the matter to court.

"For exact work," he said, "they do it themselves," often using trained mercenaries.

Speaking officials, leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance have consistently denied receiving direct aid from the CIA, and in even more vehement terms they deny that the CIA directs their activities.

At the same time, some of the same rebel leaders have acknowledged privately that they do receive arms and money from the agency.

Watching the debate in Congress over continued aid to Nicaraguan rebels, a senior leader said: "Help from the North American government is necessary. We can't say what methods we would have to take if it is cut off, but we would be obliged to look for a solution."

The officers and others interviewed said the group had been receiving money and arms from the CIA for many months but that the amount was small until this year.

Several times last fall, they said, the aid was suspended because the group refused to meet CIA conditions. One was that the organization ally with the Honduras-based group.

Witnesses Say Copter Entered Czechoslovakia

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

MUNICH — The West German border police say that as many as eight people have asserted that they saw a U.S. Army helicopter enter Czechoslovak air space Friday, when U.S. officials say it was fired on by two Soviet-built fighter planes.

Border guard officials said Saturday that the U.S. helicopter crew insisted they had been flying in West German air space when fired upon by the planes, whose nationality was unidentified.

A U.S. Army spokesman in Stuttgart said he could not confirm that report. The spokesman, Major Robert Brus, said a U.S. Army investigation into the incident would last several days.

The helicopter, which was said to have come under cannon and rocket fire, was not hit.

A spokesman for the paramilitary border police force said the witnesses included two border police officials on patrol at the time of the incident, several vacationers, and residents of the border area.

He said the witnesses say they saw the U.S. aircraft venture "several kilometers into Czechoslovakia." The spokesman, Klaus Papenfuss, said, "They are all of the opinion that the Cobra was over Czechoslovakia." He acknowledged, however, that "it could still be that they were so unfortunately positioned that they were in fact mistaken."

He said the border follows a zig-zag course through thickly wooded terrain where the incident occurred, making accurate observation from the ground difficult "even for the initiated." He said the witnesses all reported having observed the helicopter at different points along the border.

He said none of the witnesses reported hearing or seeing the reported attack by MiGs on the helicopter, a Cobra aircraft of the U.S. Army's 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment, stationed in Nuremberg.

But he said that the witnesses may not have been in a position to see the reported attack, and that their testimony had not necessarily cast doubt on the accuracy of the helicopter pilot's report.

The border police spokesman, Mr. Papenfuss, said border police

officials questioned the witnesses Friday at the site where they claimed to have seen the helicopter.

If the witnesses' claims proved accurate, Mr. Papenfuss said, it would be the first time on border police records that a U.S. Army helicopter violated Czechoslovak air space. He said that records showed 10 to 15 incidents in which Soviet and Czechoslovak aircraft violated West German air space along this stretch of the border in recent years.

Soviet Rejects Troops Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement lay through proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact last year and rejected by the West.

U.S. Wants Chemical Talks
Walter Pincus of The Washington Post reported from Washington: The United States will formally ask the Soviet Union to begin regular bilateral negotiations in Geneva on a treaty to ban chemical weapons, according to a senior State Department official.

The proposal, which will be delivered to the Soviet delegation in Geneva, carries importance far beyond the chemical treaty itself, U.S. and diplomatic sources said last week.

If the Russians agree — and American officials say they expect a favorable reply — it would mark the first direct U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations since Moscow broke off medium-range and strategic nuclear weapons talks after the U.S. deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe last November.

"If they talk, it would be significant," the senior official said, and may mean last year's walkout will "carry across-the-board" for all arms talks.

Although both nations have presented draft treaties to the 40-nation disarmament conference in Geneva, the tradition of the body is to have the two superpowers work out differences in direct, private negotiations and present a draft to the full conference for approval.

Britain Severs Libya Ties, Orders Staff Out by Sunday

(Continued from Page 1)

administration fully supported Britain's announcement. "The United States feels the decision is totally appropriate in light of the events in the past several days, and we support it without reservation," said the spokesman, who was traveling with President Ronald Reagan to Honolulu.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

Executions Reported

Syrian officials said that the execution of two students opposed to Colonel Qadhafi's rule triggered the demonstration in London that led to the shooting of the protesters, United Press International reported from Tripoli.

The officials, members of Tripoli University's revolutionary committee, and witnesses confirmed the executions. Two students were said to have been hanged last Monday after a demonstration a day earlier in which thousands of students demanded the pair be executed for subversive activities.

"These people committed something wrong against society," a spokesman for the university's revolutionary committee said, referring to the two Qadhafi opponents. "The people decided to hang them."

A member of one of the five revolutionary committees governing the Libyan capital said it was decided in 1979 to eliminate Qadhafi opponents who spoke out or agitated against the government.

"This decision remains valid," he said. "Those who shut up are left alone, but those who speak up and damage the revolution will be eliminated."

21 Killed in Accident in India

NEW DELHI — A truck plunged from a road in Uttar Pradesh state and into the Yamuna River on Saturday, killing at least 21 Indians, officials said.

U.S. and China Fail on Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

facilitate the transfer of technology by moving China, hitherto treated little better than the Soviet bloc, to the category of friendly non-allied nation.

In fact, Mr. Reagan has done more than accept the policy of a single China and improve trade relations.

He expressed gratitude in letters to the Chinese leaders for their new strategy of peaceful reunification with Taiwan, and offered to sell China weapons and to make available more advanced technology for its modernization drive.

This does not mean that the Chinese have dropped all their complaints. An article in the current

issue of the Chinese magazine Foreign Affairs suggested that Chinese officials would press Mr. Reagan on arms sales to Taiwan, which the Chinese assert exceed levels set in the 1982 communiqué.

Mr. Reagan may also hear demands for more technology, and objections from China that the United States restricts the access of Chinese goods to its markets.

Reagan Leaves California

President Reagan left the U.S. mainland Sunday to begin the first part of the trip to China, Reuters reported from Point Mugu, California. His first stop was scheduled for Hawaii. He is also scheduled to visit Guam before arriving Thursday in Beijing.

WORLD BRIEFS

Islamic States Cut Latin Ties on Israel

FEZ, Morocco (Combined Dispatches) — Islamic countries have decided to sever ties with El Salvador and Costa Rica because they have moved their embassies in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, Morocco's Foreign Minister Abdelwahed Belkacem announced. Following the decision, Egypt cut relations with both countries.

Saudi Arabia's decision, intended as a signal to Washington following moves in Congress to transfer the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, was made by the Islamic Conference Organization's committee on Jerusalem. On Friday, the White House announced that President Ronald Reagan had told King Hassan of Morocco that moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem "is not in our interest."

The Islamic organization's Jerusalem committee passed a resolution recommending a break in diplomatic and other relations with all countries that transfer their embassies to Jerusalem. The boycott of the two Central American countries is largely symbolic since few Moslem states have relations with El Salvador and Costa Rica, conference sources said. El Salvador's only diplomatic relations in the Arab world were with Egypt.

(Reuters, UPI)

14 Tamils Reportedly Slain by Navy

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — A Sri Lankan naval patrol fired on a boat containing Tamil rebels, killing 14, the government said Sunday. It said five were arrested.

The patrol opened fire after the rebels refused to stop, an official statement said. It said the boat was carrying "three experienced terrorists and 16 terrorist recruits" on their way to the southernmost Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

Sri Lanka has alleged that Tamil Nadu is a base for rebel Tamil groups seeking an independent homeland in the north of the Sinhalese-dominated republic. India has denied the charge. As many as 65 people have died in sectarian violence in Sri Lanka in the last month.

Brazil Tightens Emergency Measures

BRASILIA (AP) — Police enforcing the Brazilian military government's emergency measures have surrounded the Federal District of Brasilia and prepared censorship guidelines for radio and television stations. Military police stationed along roads leading into the city stopped and searched cars.

The head of the Brazilian Television and Radio Broadcasters Association met Saturday with members of the government's regulatory commission for broadcasters to discuss censorship guidelines, which are to take effect on Monday. Broadcasters said they were told informally that there would be a total blackout of political news to and from Brasilia.

President Joao Baptista Figueiredo announced Wednesday 60 days of emergency measures in the capital and its surrounding area. Mr. Figueiredo said he wanted to stop protesters from entering Brasilia to "coerce" and "intimidate" legislators during a vote, scheduled for this week, on legislation to reinstate direct elections. The government wants the next president to be selected by an electoral college that is dominated by Mr. Figueiredo's party.

Angola Bombing Reportedly Kills 30

BELGRADE (AP) — About 30 people were killed and scores were injured in Angola when a jeep loaded with dynamite exploded in the west-central town of Huambo, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported Sunday.

The report from Luanda, the Angolan capital, said the dead included about 20 Cubans and about 10 Angolans. It said Angolan authorities blamed guerrillas of UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, a pro-Western force opposed to Angola's Marxist rulers.

The explosion, which occurred Thursday, caused a multi-story building to collapse, the agency said. Cuban technicians, civil engineers, professors and doctors in the building were killed, as were some Angolan passers-by, it said.

French Arrest Death Squad Suspect

PARIS (Reuters) — Police said Sunday that they had arrested a man suspected of being a member of a rightist death squad operating against Spanish Basque exiles in southwestern France.

They said the man, a French national born in north Africa, was suspected of being a member of the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group, which has claimed responsibility for the murder of six Spanish exiles in the French Basque region since last December.

Local politicians say the group is backed by secret police and wealthy industrialists in Spain. The group's communiqués have identified its victims as members of the Spanish Basque separatist group ETA.

100,000 Protest in West Germany

MUTLANGEN, West Germany (Reuters) — More than 100,000 people took part in marches Sunday against nuclear weapons, according to spokesmen for the West German anti-nuclear movement. On the second successive day of protests, they said, 60,000 people attended the day's largest protest, in Hamburg.

Most marches are to end Monday with rallies in such major cities as Cologne, Munich and Frankfurt, while two are to finish at U.S. military bases at New Ulm and Mutlangen.

Some of the 108 U.S. Pershing-2 missiles to be sited in West Germany by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are housed at New Ulm and Mutlangen. The intermediate-range nuclear weapons are designed to counter Soviet SS-20 rockets.

Jürgen Todenhofer, a spokesman on disarmament for the governing Christian Democratic Party, condemned the marchers as "demonstration-tourists who are making exploitable idiots of themselves for the Soviet Union."

12 Killed in Mississippi Tornadoes

WATER VALLEY, Mississippi (UPI) — At least 12 persons were killed and about 100 injured Saturday when tornadoes passed through northern Mississippi, officials said Sunday. They said that they expected to find more victims.

Seven of the deaths and most of the injuries were reported in Water Valley, a community of 4,500 in the northern section of the state. Five persons died when tornadoes hit Minter City, Phillip and Pinebluff. In Water Valley, the tornado destroyed a supermarket, several smaller stores and 200 homes in a subdivision. The town was left without power.

Also on Saturday, a tornado hit a northern suburb of Memphis, Tennessee, about 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Water Valley, injuring four persons and destroying seven homes.

Sikhs Kill Hindu Priest in Punjab

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Sikh gunmen opened fire on a Hindu religious gathering in the state of Punjab Sunday, killing a priest and wounding his wife and two other people, officials said.

Sikh extremists also beat to death another Sikh in the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar and shot and killed an unidentified man in another part of Punjab, officials said. The killings brought to 160 the number of deaths in nine weeks of Sikh terrorism, Hindu-Sikh clashes and police shootings in northern India.

Officials reported said three armed men sprayed bullets on a weekly Hindu prayer meeting at the village of Nangal Majhla in Kapurthala district, 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of New Delhi. The temple priest, Sukhdev Raj Sharma, was killed and his wife and two other worshippers were wounded.

For the Record

A bomb blew up in a car in a parking lot in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, on Saturday night, killing a civilian in his 20s and slightly wounding three soldiers, police reported. They said the bomb apparently was triggered by remote control as a British Army patrol was passing.

Shots were fired at a high-speed train as it entered the Gare de Lyon station in Paris Saturday, police said, and two hours later another train was hit by a small-caliber bullet. No one was injured. (Reuters)

Colonel Saye Zerbo, who ruled Upper Volta from 1980 to 1982 after a bloodless coup, went on trial before a people's tribunal Saturday on corruption charges. He and 17 officials of his Military Committee for National Redemption and Progress are being asked to account for around \$40 million in missing state funds. (Reuters)

Bombs exploded early Sunday at two businesses dealing in imported goods in the suburbs of Paris, police said. One person was slightly hurt by flying glass. No one claimed responsibility. (Reuters)

Secret Service agents shot and wounded a man who officials said lunged at them with a knife during questioning Saturday in San Antonio, Texas, about his alleged threats to kill the Democratic presidential candidate, Walter F. Mondale. The man was in stable condition after surgery for a gunshot wound in the stomach, a spokesman for Medical Center Hospital said. (UPI)

The first of 30,000 U.S. servicemen took up positions over the weekend for war games near Puerto Rico. The highlight of the exercise, called Ocean Venture, will be an amphibious assault April 30 on Vieques Island. (UPI)

AMERICAN TOPICS

New York's Finest Is No Man in Blue

History of sorts was made in New York City this month when a one-armed, six-wheeled, 230-pound (104-kilogram) robot was declared the city's "Cop of the Month." Robot RMI-3, whose initials stand for Remote Mobile Investigator, earned its honors in January following a shoot-out between police and two robbery and kidnapping suspects. During a full, police were unsure whether the suspects were dead or alive. RMI-3 was sent into the apartment where it focused its video eye on the suspects and showed that they were dead, ending the confrontation. Not to be unfair, the city also awarded citations to the human police involved in the incident.

Other police departments have robots equipped for such chores as defusing bombs, taking television pictures, blinding suspects with high-intensity lights, or locating escaped prisoners with infrared and ultrasonic sensors. But New York's robot is believed to be the first to win an award.

At the New York ceremony, the robot came forward, arm outstretched, to receive a plaque from Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward. As RMI-3 turned to display its award to the audience, Mr. Ward was asked what the robot was thinking. "I hope," Mr. Ward replied, "it's not thinking."



Robert J. Dole

Notes on People

Senators Robert J. Dole, a Kansas Republican, and Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, are facing off in pointed radio debates five times a week on a new program carried by about 185 radio stations. The senators, both of them former presidential candidates, offer their often conflicting views on issues such as tax changes and equitable pay for women. The "Face-Off" program is distributed by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Graduate Engineers Still Head Pay List

Student engineers graduating this June are being offered salaries of \$26,000 and more, according to the College Placement Council. But the young engineers, who are in a field that traditionally pays top salaries to graduates, are being offered only slightly more, and in some cases less, than graduates were offered last year. Petro-

leum engineers head the 1984 list with average pay offers of \$30,306, but that is about 2 percent less than companies were offering last July.

Other average beginning salary offers are \$26,100 for electrical engineers, \$24,048 for computer science graduates, and \$19,464 for accounting graduates. Graduates in the humanities trailed with starting offers of \$16,068, a drop of 3 percent from last year's figure.

Short Takes

Publishers and educators are worried about a sharp decline in reading among young people. A nationwide survey by the Book Industry Study Group showed that the percentage of book readers among Americans aged 16 to 21 had dropped in the last six years from 75 percent to 63 percent — and this despite the survey's generous definition of a book reader as someone who reads at least part of a book every six months.

"It's especially alarming," said Leo Albert, chairman of the study group, "when you compare what's happening here to what's happening in Japan, or even Cuba or China, where most young people have developed the book reading habit." The survey did show that the proportion of adults who read books had held relatively steady, at 55 percent.

Six-figure bonuses given to executives at General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. last week — including \$1 million or more each to GM's chairman, Roger B. Smith, and four other GM executives — raised the ire of autoworkers, who already had said they would try to recoup past concessions to the nation's two largest automakers in negotiations this summer. That should come as no surprise to GM, where Alfred S. Warren Jr., a vice president for industrial relations, predicted the impact of bonuses on labor talks in a 1983 memo. "When they are made public next year, just a short time before negotiations begin, the amounts probably will have a significant impact on what employees think," he wrote.

Salvation Army Loses To Gay-Rights Clause

No loyalty oath is required to do business with the city of New York, but contractors must promise in writing to obey Mayor Edward I. Koch's Executive Order 50, which is intended to protect the rights of homosexuals. The Salvation Army balked at signing and on March 2 lost the renewal of seven contracts worth \$4 million for child-care services.

Lieutenant Colonel Wallace C. Conrath, divisional commander of the Salvation Army of Greater New York, replied that the group did not "practice discrimination." But he said it had to keep control over "certain positions where there is a transmission of certain principles that the Salvation Army holds important." An "overt" homosexual, he said, would not qualify as the head of a day-care center.

Mr. Conrath reported a "very positive" reaction from the public. About 150 people have donated more than \$16,000 to his Salvation Army unit. Others, he said, have sent protest petitions to Mayor Koch.

A Quebec Town's Language Battle

Agency's Order to Remove 5 English Words Is Resisted

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

BUCKINGHAM, Quebec — The Commission for the Protection of the French Language, a Quebec provincial agency, is sometimes referred to as the "vocabulary constabulary" or the "tongue troopers" by disdainful English-speaking Quebecers.

At the moment, it is threatening to fine the town council here unless it removes two words of English from the facade of the town hall and three other words of English from a sign at the garbage dump. The seven town councilmen, five of whom are French Canadians, voted early this month to ignore the order to remove the English words and to fight any fine in the courts. Their decision represents the latest challenge to Quebec's Charter of the French Language, a measure whose authority was somewhat eroded recently by a court ruling that allowed storekeepers to offer bilingual catalogs rather than the French-only brochures that the provincial government asserted were required by the charter.

An issue in the Buckingham case are two signs. One, on the front of the town hall, has the name of this town hall, has the name of this community of 8,000, and above it the words "Ville de" and then the

words "Town of." At the garbage dump there is a faded plywood sign. All that can be deciphered is the admonition in French, "Aucune Arme à Feu Permise," and then the English equivalent, "No Firearms Allowed."

Presumably the English phrases offended someone, because a complaint was received at the headquarters of the Commission for the Protection of the French Language in Montreal.

This organ of the Quebec government, with its 450 employees and an annual budget of \$16 million, was established seven years ago to enforce the Charter of the French Language, a provincial law passed by the separatist Parti Québécois government to assure the primacy of French over English and to stave off cultural assimilation and linguistic erosion.

Since then, the language office has received more than 14,000 complaints from citizens, most of them anonymous. The tips have included information that menus in certain restaurants use English or that tenants have signed leases written in English in violation of the law.

One notorious case involved a charge that a doctor at a hospital kept a terminally ill French-speaking woman from "dying in French"

because he reportedly spoke to her only in English. Advertising signs in English are often cited. Recently there have been a number of letters calling attention to video arcade games that use English phrases.

English-speaking Quebecers and some of their French neighbors have likened reliance on anonymous informants to the denunciations solicited by totalitarian regimes.

Gerald Godin, the minister of cultural communities, a poet who is responsible for the language office, dismisses such charges. He said in an interview with the Quebec magazine *Actualité*: "Reporting on the fractions is not spying on one's neighbor; it is civic responsibility."

On Feb. 14, Pierre Senecal, an inspector from the commission's surveillance unit, visited Buckingham, 20 miles (32 kilometers) northeast of Ottawa, to check the information he had received.

On March 6, Pierre Chouinard, a commission investigator, wrote to the Buckingham Council to say the visit confirmed the information that had been supplied. He added that the use of bilingual signs by municipalities contravened provisions of the charter, which specify that organs of government administration be designated only in French and that government ser-



Quebec officials have ordered the town of Buckingham to delete the English from this sign.

vices, with the exception of health and public safety, also be described only in French. He said the council had 15 days to comply with the law.

The response was clear. By a vote of 10 to 1, the councilmen resolved that "since French and English are the official languages of Canada and recognizing that French and English are used in the public life of our town and further recognizing the contributions to our town of

French- and English-speaking citizens, the official designation of the town will be bilingual, Ville de / Town of Buckingham."

A commission spokesman said a second notice giving the town 30 more days to take down the offending signs was mailed Thursday. If it is ignored, he said, the dossier will be turned over to the Ministry of Justice for prosecution.

Town officials in Buckingham

say they await the showdown. "Already we have heard from Staudstad Plain, a little village near Sherbrooke, which wants to follow our example," said Serge Gauthier, the Buckingham town clerk. The town could be fined between \$50 and \$1,000 for its defiance.

Alliance Quebec, the province's major English-speakers' rights group, has promised legal support to Buckingham.

U.S. Democrats Divided On Immigration Policy

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Proposals to rewrite the nation's basic immigration law have deeply divided the Democratic Party, pitting Hispanic groups against organized labor on a potent election-year issue.

With the House of Representatives nearing debate on the matter, the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations — the nation's largest labor federation — is pressing for a statutory ban on employment of illegal aliens, contending that they depress wages and working conditions for U.S. citizens.

Hispanic groups vehemently oppose a ban, saying it would increase the likelihood of discrimination against Americans of Hispanic descent.

The best-known bill on the issue was introduced by Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, and Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, Democrat of Kentucky. It would penalize employers who knowingly hired illegal aliens and would offer legal status to many illegal aliens already in the country.

Last May, the Senate approved a version of the bill supported by the Reagan administration. A generally similar bill, which differs in many details, is awaiting action in the Democratic-controlled House.

Vilma S. Martinez, former president of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, said: "This issue pits two of the Democrats' constituencies against each other. For the party, it comes down to the question: Whom do you love more?"

Ann F. Lewis, political director of the Democratic National Committee, said the immigration issue was causing "stresses and strains within the Democratic coalition." President Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party are avidly wooing Hispanic voters in the belief that many share Mr. Reagan's conservative views on defense and social issues. Although the administration has supported the bill, officials have not been active or outspoken in pushing it this year.

Peter D. Kelly, chairman of the California Democratic Party, said:

"If the Simpson-Mazzoli bill passes, the political consequences for Democrats, especially in the Southwest, would be disastrous. It would be a slap in the face to one of our biggest voting blocs, Hispanic Americans, and it would give Hispanic voters a strong reason to stay home or vote for President Reagan."

Mr. Simpson and Mr. Mazzoli have said the legislation is essential if the country is to regain control of its borders. But the Hispanic Caucus of the Democratic National Committee has adopted a resolution saying it was "firmly and unequivocally opposed" to the bill.

One caucus member, J.F. Otero, filed a dissent. Mr. Otero, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks, is a spokesman for the AFL-CIO on immigration and refugee policy.

In a letter to Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, chairman of the Democratic Platform Committee, he warned that the Hispanic Caucus' resolution "would be very divisive for Hispanics and the Democratic Party."

The AFL-CIO, in a policy statement, said an immigration bill should impose penalties on employers hiring illegal aliens, establish "a system for verification of the identity of job applicants" and provide a "generous" amnesty for illegal aliens already in the United States. The federation also supports amendments to the Simpson-Mazzoli bill that are designed to prevent job discrimination.

In its resolution, the Hispanic Caucus said it opposed any bill that "uses employer sanctions as a means of controlling immigration." It said a worker identification system could violate the civil liberties of citizens and permanent resident aliens and contended that illegal aliens "do not take jobs away from U.S. citizens."

Political interest in the issue may reach a peak as candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination campaign in Texas, which holds caucuses May 5, and in California, which holds a primary June 5.

The candidates, Walter F. Mondale, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, all oppose the Simpson-Mazzoli bill on the ground that it could increase discrimination against Hispanic workers.

Muslim Supporter Of Jackson Warns Sect May Secede

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Louis Farrakhan, the leader of a Black Muslim sect called the Nation of Islam, has warned that his group will secede from the nation if Mr. Jackson is denied a role at the Democratic National Convention in July in San Francisco.

Mr. Farrakhan issued the threat during a 90-minute speech Saturday at the headquarters of Operation PUSH, the organization founded by Mr. Jackson.

Directing his comments to party leaders, Mr. Farrakhan said: "If you lock this man out, you have locked us all out, and we will negotiate with the president or whoever, a separate state or territory."

Mr. Farrakhan has been the focus of contention since last month, when he threatened a Washington Post reporter, Milton Coleman, for having reported that Mr. Jackson had used the term "Hymie" in a reference to Jews.

U.S. Copters Rescue 10 at Sea

The Associated Press

LONDON — Helicopters from two U.S. Navy ships in the Mediterranean rescued 10 crew members from a burning Greek merchant ship, a navy spokesman said Saturday. A helicopter from the frigate Sims spotted the refrigerator ship *Aretousa* adrift and burning 21 miles (34 kilometers) southeast of Cartagena, Spain.

Jackson Backs A Surtax for Aid to Cities

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

INDIANAPOLIS — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, in his most detailed campaign statement on urban affairs, says he would impose a temporary federal income tax surcharge to raise \$50 billion a year to help the cities. He also says he would reduce the number of U.S. troops overseas.

"I am the urban candidate," Mr. Jackson said Saturday, and he accused the Reagan administration of having had a "disastrous" effect on cities. He was speaking during a campaign trip through Indiana, where a Democratic presidential primary will be held May 8.

Mr. Jackson proposed to increase funding for urban development grants and for rebuilding roads and bridges. He would also reverse Reagan administration cuts in child care, housing and vocational education, he said.

Mr. Jackson said he would raise the money for these programs by imposing a graduated surtax on those who make more than \$25,000 a year.

He said he expected the surtax to be applied for one or two years. It would range from 1 percent among the lower income brackets to 10 percent for those in higher brackets and would yield \$50 billion, Mr. Jackson said.

An additional \$60 billion would be freed from the military budget, Mr. Jackson said, by reducing the number of U.S. troops deployed in Europe and Japan.

A spokesman, Frank Watkins, said Mr. Jackson would cut the number of troops stationed in Western Europe and Japan to 150,000 over the next five years. There are now 300,000 troops there.

Hart Has New Strategy

Bill Peterson of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and his leading advisers have agreed to a battle plan for the Democratic presidential nomination that calls for Mr. Hart to toughen his attacks on former Vice President Walter F. Mondale's support of the federal loan guarantees for Chrysler and his use of "delegate committees" to circumvent campaign finance laws.

Mr. Hart's campaign manager, Oliver Henkel, said the plan, presented to the senator in a five-page memorandum, recommends that Mr. Hart continue to use his basic campaign theme, which portrays him as the candidate looking to the future. But it also advises that he concentrate for the next two and a half weeks on Texas and Ohio, where a total of 327 delegates to the convention will be chosen May 5 and May 8.

The biggest departure in the plan called for in the memo is to escalate and recast the attack on Mr. Mondale's support of the Chrysler loan guarantees in 1980 and on his use of delegate committees to finance his campaign.

Mr. Mondale, on ethical grounds, has refused to accept donations from political action committees to his central campaign organization, but his campaign has actively encouraged the setting up of the delegate committees.

Mr. Hart contends that this is tantamount to circumventing the federal spending limits that Mr. Mondale's campaign is rapidly approaching. But Mondale supporters argue that the committees are legal because they have separate treasuries and operate independently of the national campaign organization.

Mr. Mondale has made the Chrysler loan, which he supported and Hart opposed, a major issue in industrial states. Mr. Hart's strategists feel they can turn the issue to their advantage in states where there are large proportions of workers in military-related industries, such as Texas and California, by pointing out that Mr. Mondale had opposed a bailout for Lockheed in 1971 on much the same grounds as Mr. Hart opposed the Chrysler aid.

U.S. Probe of Bechtel Said to Focus On Payments to Its Korean Agent

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal grand jury here, probing allegations that the Bechtel Power Co. bribed South Korean officials to secure contracts to design nuclear power plants in Korea, is focusing its investigation on a Korean agent of the company, according to two Justice Department officials familiar with the inquiry.

The Justice Department sources said the investigation had been prompted by a former employee in Bechtel's Korean office, Daniel Charbonneau, who repeated in telephone interviews earlier last week some of the allegations he had made to the U.S. government.

Thomas Flynn, a spokesman for Bechtel Group Inc., the giant construction company based in San Francisco that is the parent of Bechtel Power, said the company was unaware of any Justice Department investigation and that Bechtel had never authorized any improper or illegal gifts or payments.

Mr. Flynn also said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, who were senior executives at the Bechtel Group and at Bechtel Power during 1978 and 1979, the time in question, had no "detailed involvement in Bechtel's Korea work."

[Federal sources said Friday that the grand jury investigation has not turned up evidence that involves Mr. Shultz or Mr. Weinberger, United Press International reported from Washington.]

Reached through a spokesman, Mr. Shultz said the allegations are "a Bechtel matter and any statements made about it would appropriately be made by the Bechtel company." Aides to Mr. Weinberger said they were unable to get further comment from the defense secretary.

Mr. Charbonneau, who in 1978 and 1979 was assistant to Bechtel's regional manager in South Korea, said he was subpoenaed to appear before a federal grand jury in Washington last October. The subpoena, he said, instructed him to bring all documents relating to contract bids for nuclear construction projects by Bechtel Power between 1977 and 1983 and cited possible violations of federal fraud statutes and other laws.

Mr. Charbonneau said the grand jury subpoena had been accompanied by an affidavit by an attorney in the Justice Department fraud section that cited possible violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The act prohibits payments or gifts to foreign officials by American companies in order to obtain business.

In a telephone interview Friday from Seoul, Mr. Charbonneau said he was unable to appear before the grand jury because of scheduling problems but was interviewed in Washington last January by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said he had no personal knowledge of payments or gifts to Korean officials, but said that unaccounted-for cash disbursements

were given to Bechtel's Korean agent, Joon Sik Cho, by the company during the bidding. Mr. Charbonneau said he became aware of the payments, which he said Mr. Cho had received without submitting any receipts or vouchers, by virtue of books and records he had access to during his job. An attorney for Mr. Cho has denied any wrongdoing on Mr. Cho's part.

In addition, Mr. Charbonneau said he had a copy of a 1980 report prepared by Taihan Engineering, a Korean partner of Bechtel, and delivered to Bechtel in September 1980. Mr. Charbonneau said the report, which he had helped prepare, detailed gifts by Bechtel's Korean agents to Korean officials and was intended to call Bechtel's attention to questionable financial dealings by Mr. Cho. Taihan Engineering was unhappy over some of its own dealings with the Bechtel agent, Mr. Charbonneau said.

A spokesman for the Korea Electric Power Co., the state-owned company that awarded the contracts, said he was unaware of any investigation or any charges of improper payments.

In 1978 and 1979 Korea Electric awarded Bechtel Power two contracts to design and manage the construction of nuclear plants numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8. Each contract was worth more than \$100 million, and Bechtel competed against other American engineering and design concerns, according to Korean and American business officials.

Acquittals in Greensboro Murder Case Revealed Complexities of Rights Laws

By Peter J. Boyer
Los Angeles Times Service

GREENSBORO, North Carolina — A group of demonstrators gathered at a housing project. A caravan of gun-toting Nazis and Ku Klux Klansmen arrived. Eighty-eight seconds and 39 gunshots later, five demonstrators are dead. Television cameras recorded the spurt of violence here in November 1979 that came to be called "the Greensboro massacre."

It may be because those TV images were so vivid that a federal jury's acquittal of nine Klansmen and Nazis on civil rights charges a week ago — after a previous all-white jury had acquitted some of the same defendants of murder charges — seemed so astonishing.

"Outrageous," one North Carolina newspaper said. "A terrible travesty." A widow of one of the victims said, "The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, here on a campaign tour last week, said the verdict signified 'a very dangerous trend that says people can be killed because of their political views.'"

Five dead, seven injured, no convictions. To many, the verdict suggested a throwback to the red-neck justice that plagued civil rights activists in the South in the past.

But two aspects of the Greensboro case challenge that image and help to explain the jury's verdict.

First, the government's prosecution of the nine defendants was hamstrung by a requirement of the federal statute under which the case was brought, making conviction more difficult. The law, a section of the Civil Rights Act of 1965, was designed to protect citizens against racially motivated civil rights violations.

To render a guilty verdict, the federal jury in the Greensboro case had to find that the Klansmen and Nazis had been motivated substantially by the issue of race.

That gave the defendants an out. They had to demonstrate not that they did not kill but that their actions were politically rather than racially motivated. The contention leaned heavily on the fact that only one of the five victims was black.

It issued an open letter to the Klan, calling it "treacherous, racist and cowardly" and challenging the Klan to attend the rally on Nov. 3, 1979, that was to end in bloodshed.

Klan members, united with some Nazis into a group they called the United Racist Front, accepted the challenge. Their caravan, about 40 strong, arrived as the demonstration began.

A caravan member screamed an expletive at the demonstrators, an-

nouncing the Klan's arrival. The communists kicked and pounded the cars in the caravan. A brawl erupted into a gun battle.

The Greensboro case goes on trial a third time in August, in a \$48-million civil action brought by survivors against the defendants as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Greensboro police and other government agencies.

But there remains a disquieting victory for the Greensboro trial was a victory for Ku Klux Klan methods, underscored when Virgil Griffin, one of the defendants, announced on his acquittal that he would celebrate with a Klan rally.

Block Disavows Criticism of Press

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — John R. Block, the secretary of agriculture, has disavowed a fund-raising letter sent out with his signature by the Young Americans for Freedom saying that President Ronald Reagan's views were not "presented honestly by a biased news media."

An aide to Mr. Block said the letter had been signed by "an overzealous staff member." He said it did not reflect Mr. Block's opinions, and that the secretary had asked that the mailing be stopped after it was sent to some members of the Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative group with 100,000 members on 650 college and university campuses.

The letter said that "if the issues were presented fairly," Mr. Reagan's views would be overwhelmingly accepted. But, it added, "How can he hope to have his side of the story presented honestly by a biased news media?" The letter asked for donations of at least \$15 to pay for bumper stickers, posters and literature.



George Christie, the Hell's Angel member who will run with the flame.

Hell's Angel to Carry the Olympic Torch

Los Angeles Times Service

VENTURA, California — The Olympic torch, at one point during its 9,300-mile relay across the United States to the Los Angeles Games this summer, will be held aloft by an arm tattooed with the winged-skull emblem of the Hell's Angels.

Through donations from members across the United States, the motorcycle club collected the \$3,000 needed to sponsor George Christie, the Ventura chapter's president, as a torch runner over one kilometer.

Behind a red steel door warning "No Boats, No Wimps" at the group's clubhouse here, about 60 miles (96 kilometers) northwest of Los Angeles, Mr. Christie proudly displayed a letter from an Olympic Torch Relay official.

The letter stated, "We are delighted that you are participating in this historic event."

A Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee spokesman, Steve Montiel, said that the Olympics Torch Foundation had not screened any of the relay sponsoring organizations, which may enter a runner in the relay by contributing \$3,000 to one of three charities.

The Hell's Angels chose the Special Olympics, a sports program for the mentally handicapped. Mr. Montiel, informed that a member of the Hell's Angels would carry the torch, said: "Anyone contributing \$3,000 to a youth organization and agreeing to conform to our regulations can participate in the torch relay."

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Anti-Terrorist Threshold

President Reagan has now made a "decision in principle" to use force against international terrorism, perhaps even in advance of a specific instance, and has instructed the bureaucracy to study what might be done. Is this new? After all, in his first week in the White House Mr. Reagan pledged "swift and effective retribution" against terrorists. At the least, the administration has now underlined its frustration and concern. Further, or so it hopes, it has sent a warning to perpetrators of "state-sponsored terrorism." This is the kind that has dominated official thinking since terrorists, backed variously by Iran and also evidently by Syria, killed 241 marines in Beirut.

Such is the anxiety over terrorism, whether it be Libya's latest atrocity in London or acts that may yet come at the Los Angeles Olympics, that we sometimes forget that many anti-terrorist measures are already in place. They do not give full confidence in deterring or defending against some very terrible things, but they are not negligible.

Public condemnation is one such measure. A second would be quiet discussion: Jimmy Carter employed it to pre-empt a plot by Libya's Moammar Qadhafi to assassinate the U.S. ambassador to Egypt. Improved intelligence is crucial, meaning the penetration of terrorist groups or their communications, and the sharing of intelligence. The use of guards, barriers and so on for anti-terrorist defense is now general, sometimes even onerous.

Still, large areas of intellectual as well as political and operational uncertainty remain. The United States has yet to furnish a working

definition of "state-sponsored terrorism" that leaves some of its own policy choices — the mining in Nicaragua — entirely in the clear. There is confusion as to whether terrorism is relentlessly menacing, even increasing, and therefore needs to be confronted by any and all means, or whether it is more tolerable and in any event subject to ebbs and flows.

Of those who need no more convincing, the most highly placed is Secretary of State George Shultz. He has led the public call for a shift from largely passive measures of anti-terrorism to "active measures." But he acknowledges that "crossing that threshold" means "you are into the subjects of retaliation, of pre-emption, of standards of proof and ... degrees of association — all kinds of issues that are new issues in our society."

New and difficult. Already the Reagan administration has learned how hard it is to settle on appropriate targets and modes of retaliation for state-sponsored terrorism. Bound to be even more problematical are the preventive or pre-emptive steps meant to be taken before a specific conspiracy materializes or while a crisis unfolds. The United States cannot ignore, for instance, that others with different interests in pre-emption will surely take note if the United States legitimizes pre-emption as an anti-terrorist tactic of its own.

In sum, the real dangers of terrorism have to be weighed against the different but no less real costs of fighting it by particular means. Mr. Reagan should understand that he has started something of enormous consequence.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Superpowers' Chemicals

With an election in the offing and no prospect to report on arms control, the White House has flamboyantly proposed a treaty on chemical weapons that the Russians denounced before they even read it. But the treaty is an important step forward, and the prospects for controlling that abhorrent form of warfare may not be as bleak as they seem.

The drawn-out negotiations at Geneva have gained impetus from Iraq's use of mustard and nerve gas against Iran. President Reagan and his top aides also suspect, more dubiously, that chemical agents of some kind have been used by Vietnam. In any case, if other Third World countries resort to these easily made poisons, chemicals might quickly proliferate.

The 1925 Geneva convention, which Iraq signed, prohibits only the "first use" of chemical weapons. Few nations are likely to accept an outright ban on production and even possession until the United States and the Soviet Union lead the way. The treaty that Vice President George Bush carried to Geneva would require the destruction of all chemical weapons stockpiles and production facilities, and would arrange for stringent inspection.

The Soviet Union said in February that it would permit inspection of stockpile destruction. That does not go nearly far enough, but, given the Russians' historic aversion to on-site inspectors, it is an important beginning.

The critical issue is how much inspection is needed to support confidence in a treaty. Every chemical factory is a potential violator, but every factory does not need constant surveil-

lance. The Reagan administration prudently calls for some regular inspections and also for the right to ad hoc visits. Too many such visits would probably strike the Russians as provocative, but some are probably essential.

There is much to be said for weaning the Russians from their habits of secrecy and, for the sake of other arms agreements, teaching them that foreign intrusions can be benign. But the vexed history of the 1975 treaty banning biological weapons offers an argument against being too flexible. That treaty failed to provide for on-site inspection. When a mysterious outbreak of anthrax occurred in Sverdlovsk in 1979, the Carter administration suspected an escape of anthrax germs from a presumed biological warfare plant. The Russians insisted that the disease was caused by tainted meat. On-site inspection would have removed the suspicions that linger to this day.

The Russians seem trapped between propaganda and policy. Eager to deny the merits of any Reagan initiative, they began by having Tass denounce the draft treaty as "obviously unacceptable." But their delegate to the Geneva talks said it would be given "serious study."

When they look again, and reflect on how they might recast the proposition as their initiative, they should look hard at their own state interest in expanding their February proposal into a reasonable degree of verification. Between a world free of chemical weapons and one with Tabun in every arsenal, the choice should be as clear in Moscow as in Washington.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

About Dealing With Qadhafi

The real lesson of St. James's Square is not the need to reform the 1964 Vienna Convention on diplomatic immunity, but for governments not to have relations with countries which make a mockery of civilized behavior. The reason why the British government cannot seize the [embassy] and make sure justice is done has nothing to do with the legal niceties of the Vienna Convention, and everything to do with the fact that Colonel Qadhafi would simply take revenge on Britain's diplomats in Tripoli and on the 8,000 Libyans living in Libya. They are the real hostages in this siege, and the Foreign Office has been right to argue that their well-being should override the desire to arrest a murderer or to take revenge.

— The Sunday Times (London).

The real problem is that one cannot rule out with certainty that Colonel Qadhafi really believes his version [that British police were responsible for the casualties outside the London embassy]. In any case, he appears to want to negotiate on that basis, and this narrows the

British government's already tight room for maneuver. London probably has only the choice of unwillingly accepting with clenched teeth a solution that will not bring justice but will rid it of a conflict with a political psychopath, and the faster the better.

— Süddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

[Colonel Qadhafi] and others of his ilk pose as great a threat to peace as all the nuclear warheads held by the superpowers. As terrifying a threat as the nuclear buildup poses, at least it is a controlled threat: Each side recognizes the consequences of nuclear war. But what control is there over the Qadhafis of this world and the madmen who do their bidding?

What makes Colonel Qadhafi doubly dangerous is that he sees himself as a true revolutionary, dedicated to uniting the Arab world. How the indiscriminate machine-gunning to death of 11 other people outside the Libyan Embassy in London could help that cause, only someone as unstable and as erratic as the Libyan leader could rationalize the placing of a bomb in the Customs Hall of Heathrow Airport, maiming 23 people.

Surely the time has come for the world to act to control this lunatic. It is obvious that reason will not prevail, nor will threats. The world must impose sanctions on Libya.

— The Sunday Telegraph (Sydney).

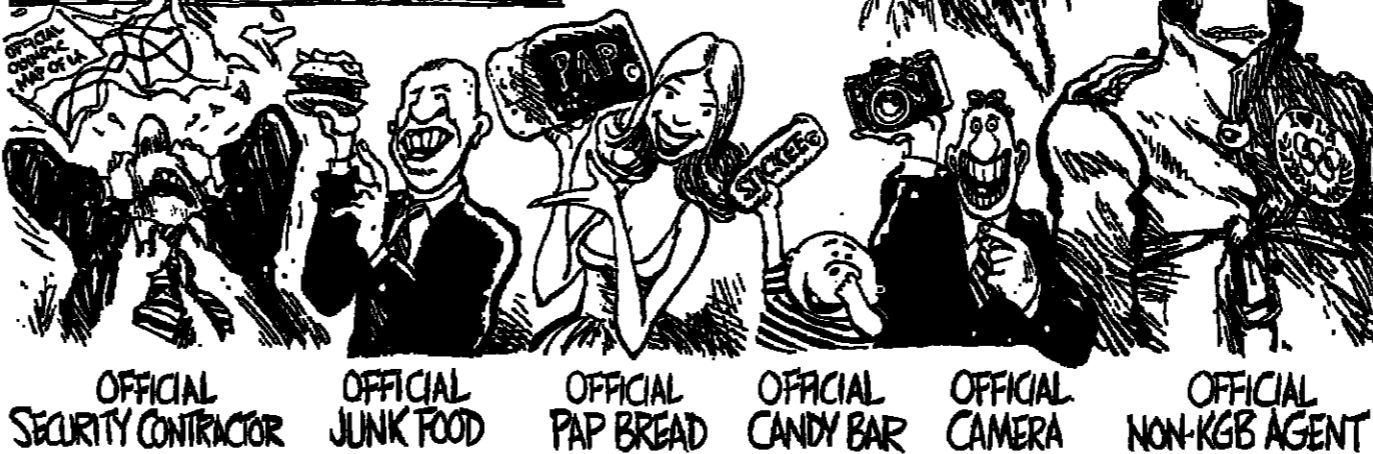
FROM OUR APRIL 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: China Moves Against Macao

HONG KONG — The campaign to compel Portugal to submit to the Chinese claims regarding the Macao boundary was launched [April 22] when the Viceroy of Canton opened Heng-Chow, which is ten miles north-east of Macao, as a free port. This is the first free port in China, but another will be opened shortly. Forty miles south-west of Macao, it is anticipated that the total trade will be withdrawn from Macao when the commercial facilities are completed. A continuation of the preparations depends entirely on whether Portugal attempts to hold the territory which is alleged to be wrongfully occupied. Should she do so, the ruin of Macao is certain, unless strong pressure is brought to bear upon China.

1934: Swiss Canton Bars Socialist

GENEVA — For the first time in Swiss history, the governor of a canton was barred from entering another canton when Leon Nicole, head of the Socialist government of Geneva, was refused permission by the canton of Valais to attend a Socialist congress scheduled for [April 22] in Martigny. In addition to the canton troubles, M. Nicole found himself with a Communist riot over pay cuts on his hands [on April 21] in the streets of Geneva, which resulted in a number of persons being wounded. M. Nicole was expected to make a speech at the Socialist congress, but he was informed that not only could he not attend, he could not set foot in Valais, whose government followed this order by banning the congress as well.



In France, a New Socialism Looks Forward ...

By William Pfaff

PARIS — France has made a sharp turn to the right, in the cause of the left. Important cuts in heavy industrial sectors that are no longer internationally competitive, announced early this month, mark a fundamental change in the policy of a Socialist government that came to power in 1981 with a claim that while capitalism's laws might dictate unemployment and industrial retrenchment, socialism marched to a different drum and to a quicker beat.

The government of President François Mitterrand has now capitulated to the imperatives of the liberal marketplace and the international division of labor. It might seem a humiliating reversal. It is proving to be a stimulating one.

As Mr. Mitterrand describes things, France is choosing the splendid risk of modernization over the false comforts of immobility. He has, it clearly seems, support for this from nearly every one except the Communists, his partners in government, who joined the Socialists in a confidence vote last week but without moderating their criticism of government policies.

A conservative commentator, Jean d'Ormesson of Le Figaro, says recent measures are such that "no government of the right would have dared to attempt them ... forcing thousands out of work and braving storms of unpopularity." He adds that it is too bad the Socialists did not run on the program they now have adopted. But he admits, as has most of the opposition, that this is the only way for France to go.

The Mitterrand switch has been a profound shock to the Socialist rank and file, and to the left as a whole. Neither will emerge from this experience of government with much resemblance to

what it was when the left came to power. The Communists, who still believe in refutation of the domestic market (implicitly under protectionist conditions), are divided from the Socialists. The Socialist Party itself is divided.

The effect on the non-Socialist electorate is meant to be, and would seem to be, a demonstration that a Socialist government is not the prisoner of ideology, that it will face facts and can make correct decisions. The effect is meant to be a demonstration that the Socialist Party has become a responsible party of government.

The alteration between governments of right and left that is taken for granted in most other democracies has, in France, possessed quasi-revolutionary overtones. The left greeted its own accession to power this time as the occasion when everything became possible; the right saw it as the beginning of the end of its world.

Previous governments of the left in the 19th and 20th centuries have been infrequent, brief, producing major social changes and ending in economic or fiscal crisis and the right's triumphant return. The Mitterrand team has now been in power longer than all its leftist 20th-century predecessors put together. It has provoked its own economic emergencies — deficits, devaluations — but has lived with and learned from them. Its most enduring legacy is likely to be the lesson that the left is capable of government.

The other important result, if present plans are followed through, will be an industrial re-employment more ambitious than a conservative

government would have been able to carry through, and also, almost certainly, a revival and strengthening of the French Communist Party.

That party's slow but consistent decline over the last two decades will probably halt, and the Communists will regain a measure of lost ground. Their decline has followed from the intellectual discrediting of Leninism, and of Marxism itself. It has followed from recognition of the truth about Soviet Communism and the existence of the gulag. Much of the traditional constituency of the French Communist Party has been taken over by a Socialist Party that proved it could come to power and govern.

The pain being inflicted on French workers by industrial change and reform may send many back to the Communists as the only party of protest. In the last three months more people have been thrown out of work than in all of 1983.

The Communists have for months been positioning themselves to reclaim their traditional role of opposition. It is essential to them not to lose the credibility among workers that is the source of their legitimacy. It is their link to those most likely to be the victims of industrial reform. But those are the least mobile workers, the least adaptable members of industrial sectors tied to the past — as is the Communist Party itself.

The Socialist Party is trying to assert its claim on France's future. If it succeeds, and France goes into the next national elections with the economy in creditable condition, this will be a momentous development in not only the economic but the political evolution of modern France.

International Herald Tribune.
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... While Its Government Coalition Falls Apart

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The big question in France is how long the Communists will stay in the government. President François Mitterrand was so confident they were not ready to leave that he maneuvered them last week into voting confidence in the policies they attack every day.

Nobody was fooled. The marriage of necessity between Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists and the French Communist Party continues, and so does their furious battle.

It is fought with peculiar tactics that seem designed more for each to gain advantage when the left is eventually forced out of power and the two rivals can throw aside restraint, than to salvage their coalition government's sagging strength.

Neither side really wants the partnership, but neither feels it can afford the blame for a breakup, and both still seek the benefits that sticking together provides.

Mr. Mitterrand has the upper hand. With an absolute Socialist majority in the National Assembly, the Communists could not bring down the government by voting against it. And they could not keep their ministerial jobs and privileges if they did. Mr. Mitterrand's strategy has been clear from the start: He embraced the Communists to win power and then to devour them.

In 1972, the year in which he signed the Socialist-Communist alliance, he said, "Our basic goal is to refashion a big Socialist Party on the ground held by the Communist Party itself, to show that out of five million Communist voters, three million can vote Socialist."

The plan worked. From nearly a quarter of the vote, the Communists are down to around 15 percent and still dropping. French analysts figure they will be excluded from the major role they have enjoyed since World War II if they are reduced to 10-12 percent. That would change the political landscape — although the opposition is almost as sharply split, so it is unclear where the new dividing line would come.

But Mr. Mitterrand's success has been his disaster. His own party's leftism, sustained by his rejection of West German-style social democracy and the mistakes made through Socialist ideological rigidity, has lost him moderate support.

Communists and Socialists combined would lose if elections were held now. The economy is in serious trouble, way behind the start of recovery elsewhere because of the 1981-82 spending binge.

Workers who voted for the left

nightmare was the collapse of the 1936 Popular Front in less than two years, and the charge of being incapable of running the country.

But the shift of direction and language has been so drastic as to provoke the cynical to say that the left can govern France only when it imposes policies of the right.

There is no more talk about "changing society" and "changing life." Now it is all about trimming industry to competitive muscle and spurring technological initiative. Old slogans about the evils of profit and social inequity have not been dumped, but they have been muted. Overhauling society and forcing it toward the 21st century is harder than passing a law, the French have learned. Without admitting it, the left had to choose between wielding power and proclaiming panaceas.

The French experience so far has reinforced the conclusion that the central issue of modern government is competence in steering the state through the unmovable shoals of domestic economics and foreign affairs. There is not much room for righteous programs. Ideology is a luxury reserved for the opposition.

Eventually the Communists will succumb to the temptation, Mr. Mitterrand is leaving it up to them.

The New York Times.

Toward a Post-Republican Majority

By Kevin P. Phillips

WASHINGTON — For roughly 30 years, political commentary in the United States has centered on a persistent question: Does the manifest erosion of Franklin D. Roosevelt's old New Deal coalition and the increasing dominance of Republican victories, even landslides, in presidential elections mean that the Republicans are on the verge of becoming the operating political majority?

In a sense they are. If Ronald Reagan is re-elected in November, by January 1989 the Republicans will have controlled the White House for 16 out of 20 years. That would be as long a reign as the New Deal. One already senses in Washington a tendency to regard a Republican presidency as the norm, not the exception.

Yet, for all this success in Washington, the Republican Party seems unable to capture majority support at the grass roots. The Democratic Party has been offending old loyalties and constituencies since the mid-1940s, but the Republicans seem unable to do more than flirt with these alienated voters. Thus, coming Republican administrations tried and failed to permanently absorb those constituencies from 1952 to 1956, 1968 to 1972 and 1980 to 1982.

Meanwhile, though, the tide of disaffection with the Democrats continues to grow, casting doubt on the party's ability to govern effectively.

In this, Jesse Jackson's effort to press the Democrats to change the rules for Southern runoff primaries may be very damaging, for it may well help drive off the party's remaining white Southern conservatives. Of course, that constituency is already pulling away — as a consequence of the Democrats' unique historical vulnerability in the South.

How did this come about?

The fundamental lines of the Democratic and Republican party system were laid down in the mid-19th century. The Republicans supported Emancipation, while Southern and white working-class Northerners, who did not want to free the slaves or compete with black laborers, wound up on the Democratic side. A century later, the tables turned and the Democratic Party became a vehicle for the civil rights movement. Not surprisingly, it began to lose Northern white ethnic and Southern white backers. In 1952, 1956, 1968, 1972 and 1980, disaffection among these groups proved a pivotal ingredient of Republican presidential victories.

Yet the Republicans have been unable to appeal to these disaffected voters except in presidential — and, to a lesser extent, senatorial — races. Southern and ethnic Democrats have generally not become Republicans.

Parisan re-registration has been negligible. The prime reason for this, I think, is that the Republican Party has failed to appeal to the populist sentiments of these restive Democrats — their preference for "little guy" economics and a moderately "activist" government.

Republican administrations tend to ignore these values; disaffected Democrats often come to feel that they have no influence over the Republican presidents they helped to elect. Again and again since World War II, the ambitions of those who would like to see a realignment have stumbled on Republican recessions and the lingering impression that

the party has a "fairness" problem.

Much the same thing can be expected if Ronald Reagan is re-elected in 1984 or 1988: The Republicans will suffer major losses in the South and elsewhere in 1986; and the hopes for realignment born of the Democrats' divisions in 1984 will fade yet again.

Something new seems clearly needed now — something to bolster the weakened political parties, which can no longer muster real momentum.

Some 130 years ago, when the old Whig and Democratic coalitions were crumbling, it took an entirely new coalition — a fusion of Northern Whigs with the activist, Jacksonian wing of the Democratic Party — to create a new political force, the Republican Party. In much the same way, I believe, the Republican Party as it exists today cannot hope to take advantage of the breakup of the old Democratic coalition.

Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon both understood this and toyed with ideas for a new party or a new institutional coalition of moderate-conservative and conservative Democrats and Republicans.

Undiluted Republican conservatism, they recognized, is too narrow to succeed alone. The Republicans' economic sobriety and commitment to national defense must somehow be institutionally broadened and infused with a sense of the common man. If it is not, the Republican Party will lose another historic opportunity to include disaffected Southern, Western and blue-collar Democrats.

The writer is a political analyst whose books include "The Emerging Republican Majority." He contributed this column to The New York Times.

War Ended Thanks to General Lee

By Jay Mathews

LOS ANGELES — We are getting ready for war. The battle lines have been ordered. The helicopters have been overhauled. The rifles are oiled and the movements of helmeted men have been practiced dozens of times. All this is part of the preparation for the 1984 Olympic Games.

We Californians, like most Americans, consider the terrorist threat an unholy nuisance. It overburdens police forces and threatens easy access to the Games. We react much the same way to sectarian violence in Lebanon, another bombing in Belfast, an assassination by Armenian terrorists, death squad atrocities in El Salvador — the sustained, endemic sort of terrorism produced by the lingering venom of civil warfare.

We escaped similar tragedies — although we have not escaped occasional instances of terrorism — thanks to the instincts of a weary man who put America on a different course 119 years ago this month.

The American Civil War was coming to an end in the spring of 1865. The Confederate Army of Northern Virginia crawled toward Appomattox Station, Virginia, hoping to find freight cars full of rations that would give it strength to break out of a Union pincer movement and head west. Phil Sheridan's troops got to the supplies first, cut off the route to the west and left Confederate General Robert E. Lee no exit.

For months the Northerners knew they were going to win. But they feared that the courage and commitment of many rebel soldiers would be too deep to accept a civilized defeat. William T. Sherman, the Union general who devastated Georgia, wrote to his wife, "There is a class of young men who will never live in peace. Long after Lee's and Johnston's armies are beaten and scattered, they will band together as highway men and keep the country in a fever, begetting a guerrilla war."

Those men would do anything for Lee, the only thing left in the Confederacy in which they had any faith. Bruce Catton, the Civil War scholar, reports that one trusted lieutenant came to Lee on April 9 just as he was preparing to discuss surrender with Ulysses S. Grant. The man urged Lee to refuse the surrender terms and let the 8,000 or so effective soldiers left in his command slip away to the hills with their rifles. Let the Yankees feel the sting of armed guerrillas.

The North, Catton said, had long feared such an end, "with generation after generation learning hatred and the arts of back-alley fighting."

Scholars still argue how likely such an outcome was. A Lee scholar, Thomas Connolly of the University of South Carolina, has noted that one measure of the potential for guerrilla war was the large number of Confederate soldiers and officers, such as the endlessly impatient Major General Jubal Early, who fled after the war and tried to hatch anti-Union plots in Cuba, Brazil and Canada.

But without Lee, they could never inspire the kind of sacrifice that would keep a backwoods war alive. On that morning before his ride to Appomattox Courthouse, General Lee told E.P. Alexander, the officer who had counseled against surrender, that he was "too old to go bush-whacking." The South would have enough trouble recovering from the war without federal cavalry raiding the hinterland for years to come.

Alexander shut up, having seen that this man he loved, although weary and disheartened beyond measure, still had the strength to make a decision that would spare the United States any chance of a cycle of vengeance that was to consume so many other lost causes around the world.

Amid all the flags we will be waving here during this summer of excitement and fear, the stars and bars of Robert E. Lee's Confederacy will not be represented. But maybe they ought to have a place somewhere, just as a reminder of how lucky we are.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Old Politics in America

James Reston's picture of the Democratic primaries ("This Shooting Out Is an Insult to Voters," April 5) is depressing; stuck in the mud, the old lines, insulating, and frightening.

Looking at the photos of the candidates shaking fingers at each at some round-table forum makes one weep for lost opportunities. It is fascinating to speculate about another use of that forum and the talent around it.

Imagine that these candidates and other party leaders decided to redirect the entire Democratic campaign effort and launched a national seminar on the future. Suppose the party candidates and leaders dropped personal ambitions for the presidency and joined energies and intellects in stumping the nation from one end to the other talking about the future. What is actually happening in the world? What are the changes coming at all of us from all directions? What vigorous new political, economic and social opportunities are before us for harnessing the great energies and common sense of America?

So what if the Republicans win for another few years? Maybe it's best that Mr. Reagan finish his revolution of the status quo so that we can be finished and done with it. We as a nation will weather these Middle Ages if we spend the time sparking a Renaissance of national purpose. Forget about the primaries. Put forward a Democratic coalition candidacy dedicated to national re-education. Tap America's enormous reserves of men and women tired of being stuck in the mud and eager for a go at the future.

LAWRENCE HARRIS,
New Delhi.

Ecevit Had His Chance

In response to the opinion column "Turkey: A Social Democrat's Reading" (April 7) by former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit:

For politicians, politics seems to be an incurable disease, and to be a politician with the qualities of good statesmanship is very rare. Mr. Ecevit was prime minister on and off during turbulent years in Turkey which ended with the military intervention of September 12, 1980. He was instrumental, with his close number Suleyman Demirel, in dividing the Turkish people into camps, and Turkey was on the verge of civil war.

Mr. Ecevit hints in his article that he thinks he still represents the true social democrats, and cites the election results of 1977 to support his point. He seems to forget that the Turkish voters, who have natural good sense in politics, did not support him in October 1979, so that he was forced to resign.

The misfortune of Turkey was that after Ataturk the leaders of political parties failed to perceive this natural wisdom of the Turkish people.

I am the daughter of the late Dr. Abdullah Kosoglu, who was a member of the Senate until September 1980 for the Republican People's Party. He watched helplessly, with many others like himself, the deterioration of Turkey's internal political situation at the hands of irresponsible party leaders, who under the guise of democracy had become dictators in their own parties. My father was one of the first to rejoice for the military intervention.

LALAY AYTMAN,
Bangkok.

(Continued on Page 5)

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هكزامن الأصل

Hanoi Seeks To Meet With U.S. Veterans

State Department Is Cool In Planned Contacts

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Vietnamese government, lacking formal diplomatic ties with the United States, has asked an organization of veterans of the Vietnam War to sit Hanoi every three months for talks on a variety of issues. The Reagan administration says it opposes the plan, but a State Department official indicated that it would not try to prevent the veterans group from talking to the Vietnamese. The group, the Vietnam Veterans of America, says it will not seek to negotiate on behalf of the U.S. government.

The meetings are expected to touch on such subjects as U.S. servicemen still missing in Southeast Asia, the resettlement of children, servicemen and Vietnamese women from Vietnam to the United States and cultural exchanges. The date of the first meeting has not yet been set.

The arrangement was disclosed by Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, postponed a scheduled meeting with U.S. officials to discuss the question of 2,490 servicemen still listed as missing. The minister said the meeting was being delayed for technical reasons until the middle of May, adding that U.S. hostility to Vietnam was hampering the relationship.

Robert O. Muller, a former U.S. marine lieutenant who was wounded in Vietnam in 1969 and is now resident of the Vietnam Veterans of America, said that Vietnamese officials had invited the veterans group to send delegations to Hanoi at least every three months.

One State Department official said the United States "will not consider normalization of relations with Vietnam" as long as it occupies Cambodia.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1979, maintaining that it did so to free the country from the atrocities of Pol Pot's regime. Since then the United States has had some informal contacts with Vietnam, including visits by U.S. officials and congressmen.

"We see our role as providing a bridge to Vietnam, a conduit to dialogue," Mr. Muller said. "The U.S. has expressed to us the desire that we do not conduct these discussions with Vietnam."

A State Department official said administration opposed the incursion of the veterans' group.

"We try to consult very closely with the veterans and their families, but we think these issues are best handled through government channels," he said, adding that, as far as he knew, the State Department "will not stand in the way of the veterans."

In the last two years, the United States has sought frequent official visits to Hanoi, mostly by Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary Richard L. Armitage, who has traveled to Hanoi to inquire about Americans missing in action.

Mr. Muller said he saw the role of the veterans as "serving as a backdrop, monitoring progress" as well as lobbying Congress on issues including the plight of missing children. Mr. Muller pointed out that there are an estimated 25,000 to 40,000 such children in Vietnam. They are treated as outcasts, but only 1,000 have been resettled so far in the United States.



FAST ENDS — Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila, joins in singing the Philippine anthem with protesters in a school near Manila. They were marking the end of a seven-day hunger strike in opposition to President Ferdinand E. Marcos's regime.

A Study in South Africa Underlines Differences in Standards of Living

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — While South Africa's white minority lives at a standard equal to that of Americans and Scandinavians, most of the majority blacks are living under Third World conditions, according to a new study of poverty here.

One-third of all black children under the age of 14 are stunted in their growth because they do not get enough to eat, and the infant mortality rate among blacks in some areas is 31 times higher than the white rate.

Evidence of such inequality, attributed largely to the constitutionally entrenched system of segregation called apartheid, has emerged from a study sponsored by the Carnegie Corp. of New York.

The inquiry has also shown some signs of narrowing of the income gap.

"While things are getting worse for some blacks at the bottom end of the scale, many are better off than they were a decade ago," the director of the study, Frances Wilson, said in an interview.

One attempt to extrapolate an overall picture from a series of local studies in black tribal areas, where the poverty is most stark, indicated that as many as 70 percent of the people in these areas might have

shared in this improvement. But the other 30 percent have dropped further behind.

The inquiry began two years ago and has involved more than 400 researchers and 20 South African universities. It has reached the halfway stage, with a weeklong conference at the University of Cape Town at which the researchers presented more than 300 papers.

Analysis is to spend 15 months collating the material into volumes for publication.

There has been no attempt by the government to discredit the study. The Carnegie Corp. holds an honored place in the history of the Afrikaner nationalist movement that rules the country. It financed a study of poverty among whites during the Great Depression that was a key factor in galvanizing Afrikaner nationalism.

The new study, focusing on blacks, is titled "The Second Carnegie Inquiry Into Poverty in Southern Africa."

"Essentially, what we have found is that two things have been happening in South Africa over the last decade," Mr. Wilson said. "Some real wages have risen, and that means even some migrant workers are better off than they were before."

"But there is a substantial group who have been cut off from access

to the economy, and for them life is getting very much tougher."

Instead of apartheid's original straightforward divide between white "haves" and black "have-nots," Mr. Wilson said, the division now runs between urban "insiders" and rural "outsiders."

Joining the whites as insiders is an emergent middle class of black Africans, those of mixed race known here as coloreds, and Asians. The outsiders, who are the mass of unskilled black Africans, are being shut out of the cities, and thus out of the economy, by control laws and compelled to live in tribal reserves called homelands.

The white leadership describes these homelands as permitting black fulfillment under a separatist system, exercising political rights and even aspiring to a nominal independence. But many of the study papers indicate the homelands have become dumping grounds for people not needed in the work force.

One study paper said 70 percent of the rural population of the most highly developed homeland, the Transkei, lived below a household subsistence level, calculated to be a monthly income of \$240 for a family of six.

There is little work in the homelands, where an expanding government bureaucracy was described in one paper as "the only growth industry." Most families live on money remitted by a father or brother who is a migrant worker in a city on a one-year contract. These remittances account for 66 percent of employment earnings in the Transkei.

A number of papers deal with the way the migrant-labor system devastates family life, with most homeland families being broken up for long periods. A study of three Transkei villages showed that a third of the men spent only a month per year with their families.

It is because wages for blacks in the industrial cities, and especially in the gold mines, have improved over the last 10 years that living conditions for some homeland families have also improved. The migrant workers are sending more money home.

But the homelands are economically static, the studies show. As more people are compelled to live in them, the poverty of those families that do not have a man with a migrant job is intensifying. Traditional subsistence agriculture is collapsing with the overcrowding.

Cause of AIDS Found, U.S. Scientist Says

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Dr. James O. Mason, the head of the federal Centers for Disease Control, says he believes that a virus discovered in France is the cause of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

"I believe we have the cause of AIDS, and it is an exciting discovery," said Dr. Mason, a virologist. "The public needs to know that this is a breakthrough and that it is significant."

The French virus is called LAV, for lymphadenopathy-associated virus. It is a member of the retrovirus family, which over the past year has been the leading candidate as the cause of AIDS.

Dr. Mason said he based his opinion on findings made in recent weeks by the researchers who discovered the virus at the Pasteur Institute in Paris last year. His opinion, he said, was also based on additional findings made by scientists at the diseases center here and at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

However, Dr. Mason stressed the need for additional research to confirm the findings.

"We cannot know for sure now that the LAV virus is the agent that causes AIDS," he said, "but the pattern it follows in the human body makes us believe it is."

AIDS, which was first recognized in 1981, is a fatal disease that destroys the body's ability to fight off infection. According to the Centers for Disease Control, 4,087 cases were reported in the United States as of April 16, and 1,758 patients have died.

The main groups at risk, according to the disease centers, are homosexual or bisexual males, intravenous drug users, people of Haitian descent and hemophiliacs.

Dr. Mason predicted that in time the new findings would lead to development of a diagnostic test for AIDS as well as a test to help in prevention. For one thing, he said, a test might be developed to screen out AIDS-contaminated blood before it is transfused to patients.

Tests could also open up the pos-

sibility of the development of a vaccine against the disease.

Dr. Mason expressed confidence that methods would quickly be found to grow large amounts of the virus in cells in the laboratory.

He said he did not foresee any insurmountable obstacles to prevent development of a vaccine although the process could take many years.

Meanwhile, information derived from a diagnostic test might help researchers determine if there were other means of temporarily correcting the abnormalities of the immune system in AIDS.

One reason for believing that the virus is the cause of AIDS, Dr. Mason said, is that tests first done in France have shown that the LAV attacks the same white blood cells, called OKT4, or helper T-cells, that are destroyed by the disease.

Federal health officials have scheduled a press conference in Washington on Monday, presumably to discuss findings made by Dr. Robert Gallo and his colleagues concerning a retrovirus they have reportedly called HTLV-3, for human T-cell lymphotropic virus. It is believed to be different from another retrovirus called

HTLV-1 that had been a focus of research into AIDS.

In the April 7 issue of *Lancet*, a medical journal published in London, an 11-member French research team headed by Dr. E. Vilmer said that it had found a retrovirus that it called IDAV, for immunodeficiency-associated virus, in the blood of two brothers with hemophilia. One of the brothers had developed AIDS.

Dr. Mason and other scientists familiar with the research said they presumed HTLV-3, LAV and IDAV were different names given to the same virus.

Report on January Riots in Tunisia Blames Exiled Minister, Security Aides

Reuters

TUNIS — An official report on the Tunisian riots in January cities negligence and corruption among security chiefs and accuses the former interior minister, Driss Guiga, of exploiting the violence to further his political ambitions.

The 79-page report, published last week in the official press, includes charges of bribery, kickbacks and drug smuggling by senior Interior Ministry officials.

President Habib Bourguiba, af-

ter reading the report before publication, ordered last month that Mr. Guiga be tried for high treason. Mr. Guiga left the country after the riots and is now in London.

Mr. Guiga, long considered a rival to Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali as a possible successor to the 80-year-old president, has made it clear that he will not return to face the charge. If convicted, he could face the death penalty.

Opposition politicians have condemned the inquiry as being aimed solely at finding a scapegoat without addressing the causes of the discontent. The riots followed a doubling of bread prices.

The report, compiled by four state officials, put the official casualty figures at 89 dead and 938 wounded, including 348 members of the security forces.

An unofficial estimate by the independent Tunisian Human Rights Defense League had estimated the death toll at 110.

The report, based on evidence from 56 witnesses, did not accuse Mr. Guiga of treason but condemned "his negative stance, his avoidance of his legal and constitutional duties, his breaches of public order and his neglect of his security obligations."

Police were unprepared to face the rioters who converged on the city center Jan. 3, burning police stations and looting shops, and they lost control until the army was called in, the report said.

The 1,700 riot police and 3,200 other police in Tunis should have been able to control the situation, "but the political will to do this was lacking," it said.

Marcel Janco, 89, Dadaist Painter, Is Dead in Israel

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — Marcel Janco, 89, an early abstract painter and a founder of the Dadaist movement in Switzerland in 1916, died Saturday in Tel Hashomer, Israel.

The Dadaist movement fostered an abandonment of traditional artistic methods and forms and an approach to art without preconceived ideas.

Mr. Janco was also a stage decorator and illustrator. He constructed the scenery for Cabaret Voltaire in Zurich; the cabaret was the first meeting place of the Dadaists.

Born in Rumania, Mr. Janco went to Switzerland during World War I. After the Dadaist group in Zurich was dissolved in 1919, he lived for a while in Paris before returning to Romania. He emigrated with his family to Palestine in 1940 and assumed a leading position in the Jewish community as a painter and teacher.

In 1953, he founded Ein Hod, an artists' cooperative village in the Mediterranean coastal plain. It was built by sculptors, painters and potters under his guidance over the ruins of an Arab village abandoned during the war of 1948.

33 Killed, 14 Injured In Yugoslav Mine Blast

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — At least 33 miners were killed and 14 injured in a methane gas explosion Saturday at a coal mine in central Serbia, the Tanjug news agency said Sunday.

The explosion took place at the Sturmosten mine, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) south of Belgrade, Tanjug said. The cause of the blast was not immediately known. The Serbian regional government declared Monday a day of mourning for the miners.

Owner Says He May Sell Or Shut Down Observer

Reuters

LONDON — Roland "Tiny" Rowland, head of the Lonrho trading company and owner of The Observer newspaper, threatened Sunday to sell the paper or sack the editor after a row over a report on Zimbabwe.

Mr. Rowland has strongly criticized a report by the editor, Donald Trefford, last week on alleged torture and murder by the Zimbabwe Army in southern Matabeleland.

Mr. Rowland, who has substantial business interests in Zimbabwe, said in an interview with The Observer: "My alternatives are: firstly, to close down the paper, retaining the title."

"Secondly, to sell the paper — and nobody's going to tell me whom I should sell it to. Thirdly, to remove Mr. Trefford as editor."

Earlier, he accused Mr. Trefford of writing a sensational story based on unsubstantiated material.

Mr. Trefford replied that the story was solidly based on the evidence of victims whom he interviewed.

In the interview, Mr. Rowland repeated an earlier call for Mr. Trefford to return to Zimbabwe with a team of reporters for a further investigation in Matabeleland.

Genscher to Visit U.S. in May

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's minister of foreign affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, will visit Washington on May 7-8, shortly before talks in Moscow, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 4)

he Task Is Political

Regarding the opinion column "Paris-Bonn: Signs Point to New War" (April 3) by William Safire:

The scenario for the start of nuclear or conventional conflict over arope presented by Mr. Safire is interesting but logically flawed. As George F. Kennan recognized more than three decades ago, arope is a vital global center. In it, its division reflects the bipolar world that has emerged since World War II. Thus, the division of arope is not a military but a political problem. Were events to somehow lead to an attempt by one side the other to drastically alter the arope, the issue would hardly be a tactical one of which weapons in such arsenals were to be used. Thus, the attempt to fine-tune arope in Europe in anticipation of hypothetical Soviet military "eat misses the point. Survival d security in Europe and around : world can only be assured : rough political means.

In a nuclear age, war can no iger be, in Clausewitz's phrase, : abatement of politics by other : ans. Rather than building mili- : y responses to political threats, : Soviet Union and the United : nes must begin to reduce ten- : ne. In the relatively stable, bu- : cial, European arena, this : ns a renewed commitment to : ing the talks on mutually bal- : ed force reductions work.

FREDERIC L. PROPAS,

Urbana, Illinois.

rael and the Gulf War

In response to the opinion column : rael? Unsurpassed and Deter- : ed" (April 10) by Joseph Rom:

Certainly an arms embargo and : onic sanctions should be en-

forced against Iraq for its use of chemical weapons. But sanctions should also be imposed on Iran. It sends children to the front to be massacred, and is reported to be developing chemical weapons of its own. Israel supplies arms to Iran.

Mr. Rom condemns Iraq for violating international law by using the outlawed weapons, but then says that Israel will now view treaties as little better than "Beirut cease-fires" and will "have to prepare for" nonconventional warfare. This is more than a double standard. It is justification for Israeli intransigence. Iraq has given Israel an excuse to continue its militaristic course in the Middle East.

Also, Mr. Rom should be reminded that Israel used phosphorus and cluster weapons against civilian targets in Lebanon.

HOPE KELLER,

Tel Aviv.

Subs and Carriers

Regarding "The Bump" — A Lesson on Carriers" (April 12):

Secretary Lehman's poor de-

fense of aircraft carriers must be

challenged on one point. He states that the Soviet sub, having already been located and "killed" 15 times by U.S. forces, was then "ignored" up to the time of the collision. This does not hold water, so to speak.

In the first place, once an "enemy" unit is located in this context it is tracked continuously. And the international rules for all ships at sea charge captains and masters with tracking all other ships in the vicinity in order to ensure that timely action be taken to avoid collision. In this case, it is interestingly apparent that, in all likelihood, neither ship was aware of the position of the other.

RICHARD C. ALLEN,

Amsterdam.

Thou Shalt Not Dump

Regarding the report "Pastor Makes Crusade to Christianize Africans" (April 11) by Alan Cowell:

The introduction of Christianity in Africa brought serious conflicts between European social values and African ones. A missionary once reported that an African, who had two wives, considered carefully

what a Christian preacher said about polygamy. The pagan then took one of the wives upriver in his canoe and dumped her. Upon his return he went to the missionary and said, "Well sir, now I can become a good Christian."

There are aspects of Africa's animism that are incompatible with Christian social values. Although Africans accept Christianity as their new religion, they will never give up their traditional worship.

NADJIB BOULEDROUA,

Paris.

It Isn't 'an Antibody'

Clue 38 down in the April 9 crossword was "an antibody," and the answer was "serum." Serum is the liquid part of blood. An antibody is a protein that combines with foreign particles ("antigens") and thus is important in the body's immune defense. Serum may contain antibodies, but it is in no way an antibody itself. I firmly believe that crossword puzzles should support precise use of language.

DEBRA BARNIGROVER,

Toulouse, France.



Congratulations

to John Noble Wilford and Paul Goldberger
New York Times reporters
honored this year with
Pulitzer Prizes.

Wilford, who has covered America's space exploration for two decades, was cited for "conveying both the wonder and the reality of science."

Goldberger, *The Times* architecture critic, was commended for seeing "architecture as necessarily manifesting not only the heritage of the past but how we live now and where we are going."

The International Herald Tribune salutes these two journalists for the distinction that their writing has brought to our own coverage.

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MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1984

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EUROBONDS

Bankers Trust Offering Contains Uncertainties

By CARL GEWIRTZ
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Reading the small print in the prospectuses of new issues is obviously not a favorite pastime of Euro-bond investors.

But the technical jargon contained in those documents can make a big difference between what investors think they are buying and what they are actually offered.

In the eternal floating-rate issue for National Westminster a week ago, the small print made clear that investors were offered preferred stock — with a risk that coupon payments could be withheld — rather than a classic floating-rate note.

The latest example of the virtue of reading small print is shown, interestingly, in another offering by a commercial bank, the \$200-million issue for Bankers Trust.

The underlying objective of both banks was to raise funds that can be counted as capital. Currently, due to the squally markets' depressed assessment of commercial bank common stock, the classic capital-raising method of selling new shares is shunned because the price they could fetch is not attractive to management.

So Bankers Trust is offering 12-year floating-rate notes with interest set at 1/2-point over the three-month London interbank offered rate. Including the 1/2-percent commissions paid to market the issue, the cost of money to the bank is a thin 16.7 basis points.

Despite the tight conditions, the Bankers Trust paper ended last week — a difficult week for the capital market — at a premium of 100.08 bid-100.18 offered. The reason for this strong performance is the proviso that at final maturity the notes can be redeemed for primary capital securities (presumably shares) amounting in value to 105 percent of the face value of the floating-rate notes. (Investors can also opt to be repaid in cash, but that is to be a dollar-for-dollar transaction.)

Investors think they are assured of a 5-percent capital gain in exchanging \$10,000 of FRNs for \$10,500 of shares. But the small print makes clear that this exchange is not a certainty.

During the first 10 years, the notes can be called at par — that is, mandatorily redeemed at face value. Two of the conditions under which the notes can be called are conventional — if withholding tax on payment of interest is imposed or if the notes are no longer deemed to be primary capital.

The third condition warranting redemption in cash at face value, however, appears to significantly dilute the prospect of investors earning the 5-percent capital gain at final maturity. Bankers Trust, on any interest payment date during the first 10 years, can call the issue if the redemption is financed with the proceeds of another issue of primary capital.

In other words, Bankers Trust has a 10-year option on the stock market performance of bank shares. If it becomes attractive to issue new shares, the bank can use that money to cancel the FRN — paying cash, dollar-for-dollar.

The only other Eurobond launched last week which appeared to win favor with investors was Texaco II — \$500 million of 10-year convertible bonds identical in every way to the \$1-billion of convertibles sold last month except that the coupon on the new issue is 11 1/4 percent, down 1/4-point. The bonds are convertible to common stock at a price of \$50 a share, a 24.6-percent premium over the current price of \$40.

The new issue was quoted at 99 while the predecessor was quoted at par.

The demand for equity was also reflected in the performance of unitized convertible, which was increased to \$70 million from \$50 million initially. The coupon was cut to a record low 2 1/2 percent from an indicated 3 percent. The bonds, convertible into common shares at a 4.2-percent premium, traded at a premium of 104.

The other new issues languished. The dollar sector was afflicted by the expectation that interest rates would continue to edge higher.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Vicious Circle Depresses Bond Prices

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pessimism in the bond markets, as each day of falling bond prices discourages potential investors whose abate helps depress prices still further.

With only a few brief interruptions, long-term Treasury bonds have fallen steadily since January, raising the yield on

which-Rober Government Securities, said, "Volatile prices have chased the bona fide investor out of the bond market."

Over the past few weeks, securities dealers have seen that every time prices stabilized or rose a bit, investors and speculators saw it as an opportunity to sell, not as a turning point toward higher prices and lower bond yields.

Major investors in the bond markets, such as pension funds and insurance companies, are still accumulating funds that must be put to work, but increasingly they are choosing safety over yield.

The flow of money into low-risk, short-term investments such as Treasury bills has kept short-term rates from rising as rapidly as long-term rates.

In the seven days ended last Thursday, for example, the price of 13-percent Treasury bonds due in 2013 fell about 2 1/4 points, and raised its yield to 12.76 percent from 12.43 percent. But investor funds were more available in the bill market where prices fell by a tiny amount, which raised the rate on three-month Treasury bills to 9.72 percent from 9.65 percent.

Treasury bills are often favored by investors as a parking place for

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

well-known 12 percent issue due 2013 from 11.60 percent to 12.76 percent. The rising trend has shaded forecasts that called for rates to decline about 1/2 point.

With few exceptions, predictions of bond yields would decline in a range have been discarded. To an optimist in the bond market someone who expects to see Treasury bond prices rise enough to get back to the 12-percent level. The atmosphere has been poised by a barrage of bearish forecasts and troubled selling. Victor ng, a managing director at Ehr-

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on April 19/20, excluding fees.
Dollars for 100 units of foreign currencies, New York rates for noon EST.

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian \$	1.074	French F.	6.55	Japanese Y.	163.6
Belgian Franc	36.36	German M.	3.36	Swiss F.	7.20
British Pound	1.58	Italian L.	1.36	U.S. Dollar	1.00
Canadian \$	1.32	Spanish P.	166.6		
Dutch G.	2.36	Swedish K.	4.66		
French F.	6.55	Swiss F.	7.20		
German M.	3.36	U.S. Dollar	1.00		
Italian L.	1.36				
Japanese Y.	163.6				
Swiss F.	7.20				
U.S. Dollar	1.00				

Dentsu Still Biggest Ad Agency

Young & Rubicam Is 2d, Survey Says

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Dentsu Advertising of Japan retained its ranking as the world's largest advertising agency in 1983, according to an Advertising Age annual survey released Sunday.

The magazine said the Tokyo-based agency had gross income of \$437.7 million on billings of \$3.21 billion. Second was Young & Rubicam of New York with gross income of \$414 million on billings of \$3.21 billion.

Gross income is what the companies make from advertising before they deduct their taxes, payroll and other overhead expenses. Billings is the total that clients give the agencies for advertising.

The only change on the list of the top 10 agencies was Saatchi & Saatchi Compton Worldwide's move from ninth place last year to eighth place.

The survey, which covered 895 agencies in 76 countries, said total agency gross income rose 13 percent to \$4.16 billion in 1983 from \$3.69 billion in 1982, restated at 1983 exchange rates.

West German ad agencies showed the biggest income growth for the year at 20 percent, the survey said, while French agencies jumped 19 percent, those in Britain climbed 18 percent and agencies in South Africa grew 17 percent.

U.S. agencies had a growth rate of 10.9 percent, the survey said.

The rest of the top 10 agencies, followed by their base of operations, gross income and billings are: Ted Bates Worldwide, New York, \$388 million, \$2.59 billion; J. Walter Thompson, New York, \$378.4 million, \$2.52 billion; Ogilvy & Mather, New York, \$345.8 million, \$2.36 billion; and McCann-Erickson Worldwide, New York, \$298.8 million, \$1.99 billion.

Also, BBDO International, New York, \$287 million, \$1.95 billion; Saatchi & Saatchi, London, \$253.3 million, \$1.71 billion; Leo Burnett, Chicago, \$216.5 million, \$1.49 billion; and Foote, Cone & Belding, Chicago, \$208.4 million, \$1.41 billion.

Charter Files for Protection Under Chapter 11

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Charter Co., its oil insurance subsidiary, filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

The filing did not include its ma-

ior insurance subsidiaries or several of its oil marketing divisions.

Raymond K. Mason, Charter's chairman, said Friday that the step had been taken to protect the interests of the company's shareholders, employees, creditors and suppliers.

The insurance companies are healthy and financially sound," he said.

Charter has issued \$4.6 billion in retirement policies, called single-premium deferred annuities, that it has sold to about 175,000 people.

Salvatore R. Curiale, deputy superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, said that policies sold by Charter Security Life's New York subsidiary were safe.

"The assets of the New York insurance company are well off, and they're not reachable in any kind of bankruptcy proceedings against Charter," Mr. Curiale said.

"Charter Life of New York is solvent and able to meet its obligations. Charter's problems are its own."

The statement by Charter, which is based in Jacksonville, Florida, said that, as of March 31, the insurance companies had assets of \$4.4 billion and a net worth of \$236 million.

Charter, which used its strong cash flow from its oil business in the mid-1970s to diversify into communications and, especially, insurance, last year became the largest writer of single-premium deferred annuities for individuals.

These policies, which became

popular when interest rates hit record levels in recent years, were primarily sold through brokerage firms. An investor would pay a lump sum on which interest would then accumulate. Income taxes would not be paid until the money was withdrawn, usually at retirement.

Charter officials said that \$91 million was owed to the insurance subsidiaries by the parent company. However, they added that the \$91-million loan had been backed by a letter of credit from four European banks.

With the worldwide glut of oil, Charter's core oil business has been suffering financially for at least three years. Its financial unraveling accelerated in late October, and the bankruptcy filing Friday seemed to involve mainly the company's oil refinery operations.

But the company's insurance division has attracted the most public attention. In October, Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. curtailed its marketing of Charter annuities. Charter officials said Dean Witter made its decision because A.M. Best Co., an independent rating service for insurance companies, had lowered its rating on Charter's New York subsidiary by two notches, to Bx from Ax. The New Jersey subsidiary, which handled annuities for every state except New York and Hawaii, kept its Ax rating.

After the Dean Witter decision, Merrill Lynch & Co. announced that it was halting the sale of annu-

ities sold by Charter and four other life insurance companies. The result was a surge in policy redemptions and an immediate drop in the sale of Charter annuities.

The company took out full-page newspaper advertisements to assure investors that their money was safe, and Charter officials insisted they would turn around the business.

However, news articles about Charter's slumping oil operations, as well as the bankruptcy of Baldwin-United Corp., which also sold annuities, continued to hurt Charter's insurance business. Thus, in late February, Charter announced that it would spin off its insurance subsidiary to stockholders to lessen confusion about its two businesses.

That plan did not work either. A month later, Charter said it would delay the spinoff because it wanted a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service on whether it would have any tax consequences. Finally, last Sunday night, Charter said it would seek a buyer for its insurance operations. On Friday, Charter said that all relationships between the oil and insurance divisions had been eliminated.

On April 15, Charter also indicated that it was having financial problems. It said that it had suffered an "unanticipated and severe loss of trade credit during the last two weeks." A failure to replace that trade credit "could have a serious impact on its oil operations," the company added.



Colin Marshall, chief executive of British Airways, sports a badge saying, "I fly the world's favourite airline," in a drive to make staff more outgoing.

British Airways Seeks Livelier Image Ahead of Switch to the Private Sector

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At British Airways PLC, the traditional British reserve is under attack.

The state-owned airline says market research shows that its staff needs to be more "outgoing." So it is putting about 13,000 employees, those who have direct dealings with the public, through a two-day seminar called "Putting People First."

On a recent morning, several hundred British Airways employees are gathered in an auditorium near London's Heathrow Airport. The subject is stress. Little, it emerges, is more irritating for a stewardess than the snap of a finger from a passenger impatient for service.

But Chris Blumer, a lecturer from a firm of consultants, is there to report that stress can be controlled, even in the face of finger-snapping. To prove his point, Mr. Blumer has his aides hand out hundreds of "Biodots," pea-sized disks that change color to record changes in skin temperature. As instructed, the airline employees stick the dots to the backs of their hands.

"Don't worry if your dot is black: it doesn't mean you're dead," Mr. Blumer says. "On the other hand," he adds, "if you were dead, it would be black."

Such journeys to the frontiers of marketing technology are part of British Airways' transfor-

mation from a lethargic state-owned entity to a market-oriented member of the private sector. For this effort, time is short. The government has said that it plans to sell at least 51 percent of the airline to private investors early next year, probably by offering shares in New York as well as London.

In May, the airline plans to release its results for the year ended March 31. Already, the airline has predicted that the report will show operating profit of about £250 million (\$352.5 million), up from £174 million a year before. Net income, company officials indicate, totaled between £150 million and £175 million in the latest year, compared with earnings of £77.2 million in fiscal 1983 and a loss of £544 million in fiscal 1982.

The turnaround comes as the airline industry emerges from a five-year slump, but it also reflects severe cost-cutting at British Airways. Last July, for instance, the airline abruptly announced the departure of 70 senior managers, leaving a central management team of about 100. Overall, the airline has shrunk its staff to 37,000 from a peak of 58,000 in 1979.

While Trans World Airlines uses about 9,000 fewer employees to carry around 30 percent more passengers annually than British Airways does, the British carrier says it is about down to its "fighting weight." The airline recently began to hire cabin

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

U.S. Trade Focus Has Switched

Pacific States Replace Europe As Major Commerce Partner

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. trade patterns have taken a historic turn in this decade, as the fast-growing nations of the Pacific rim have replaced Western Europe as the major trading partners of the United States.

The shift has accelerated since 1980, when for the first time the volume of business between the United States and 21 Asian nations of the Pacific basin outstripped trans-Atlantic trade. By 1983, the volume of U.S. trade with the Pacific rim was 24 percent greater than trade with Europe — growing from a 9-percent difference just three years earlier.

Underscoring the importance that the U.S. administration places on trade across the Pacific, President Ronald Reagan visited Tokyo, Washington, Thursday to see a log-export mill, and pledged his increased support for the sale of U.S. products overseas.

But the increased commerce with Asia means more red ink on the U.S. trade ledger as the United States buys far more than it sells in the Orient — a reversal of its normal trade pattern with Europe. The trade deficit with the Pacific rim was \$34 billion — about half of the

record \$69.4 billion U.S. merchandise trade deficit in 1983.

Moreover, the new dominance of the Pacific rim poses a major challenge to U.S. industries, which are forced to compete for U.S. and third-country markets with the state-centered, capitalist economies of the leading Asian nations of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong — known as "Japan and the Gang of Four" — and China, an emerging giant.

Nonetheless, analysis of U.S. trade patterns with the Far East say the U.S. switch from Europe to the trans-Pacific route is as historic as the shift almost 500 years ago, when the focus of world trade moved from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean as European nations vied for the New World's riches.

"The Far East" is now America's "Near West," according to Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam.

The director of Asian-Pacific Affairs for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Oakley Johnson, agrees. "America's orientation is moving away from Europe toward Asia. The future of the United States is in the Pacific," he said recently.

While little noted in the East, (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Japan Expected to Make Few Trade Concessions

United Press International

TOKYO — Japan was planning to offer few concessions to U.S. demands for import liberalization on 13 farm products at two-day working-level talks starting Sunday in Honolulu, Japanese officials said.

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries officials said Saturday that the discussions would focus on Washington's demands that Japan reduce import curbs on such farm items as tomato juice, beans, peas, and prepared beef and pork products.

The session in Hawaii follows talks in Washington earlier this month at which both sides reached a compromise agreement on imports of U.S. quality beef and oranges. The agreement called for Japan to increase beef and orange imports by, respectively, 6,900 tons and 11,000 tons annually over the next four years.

According to the Japanese officials, Tokyo finds it impossible to comply with U.S. demands for the removal of import curbs on the remaining 13 items because it would hurt small-scale domestic farmers and the livestock industry.

The United States brought the case to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva last July on the grounds that Japan's import restrictions violated GATT rules aimed at free world trade.

Tokyo was now planning to offer to increase import quotas on some of these products to end the dispute, the officials said.

Japanese and U.S. delegates were also due to discuss Washington's request for a reduction of tariffs on lumber, grapefruit juice and some other items during the Honolulu discussions, the officials said.

The tariff issue will be incorporated in a new set of measures to open up the Japanese market to be decided at a cabinet session on Friday, they added. The package is aimed at easing trade frictions with the United States and West European countries arising from Japan's

Seoul to Ease Restrictions on Foreign Banks

Reuters

SEOUL — Foreign banks in South Korea will be allowed to operate under the same conditions as local banks beginning in 1986, according to Finance Ministry officials.

The move is in line with government policy to liberalize banking, the officials said Saturday.

Starting next year, foreign banks would be permitted to handle trust businesses and to borrow from the central bank, the Bank of Seoul, under a discount formula, the officials said.

The discount facility will be available only for export financing next year but fully available beginning in 1986 under the same provisions as apply to domestic banks.

On a visit here last month, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan urged the government to expand business opportunities for U.S. banks operating in South Korea. There are currently 48 foreign bank branches in the country.

Attempt by Diversified Oil Company To Dismantle Empire Came Too Late

By Sandra Salmans
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At its peak, Charter Co. had interests in publishing, broadcasting, insurance, real estate and, above all, oil. It was one of the highest flying of the high-flying energy companies of the 1970s.

But as the ambitions of its founder and chairman, Raymond K. Mason, led Charter into other ventures, the company began to founder, and its problems were fatally compounded by the volatile businesses, oil refining and marketing, that had brought Charter its fortunes.

Charter had its genesis in a Jacksonville, Florida, lumber company founded in 1919 by Mr. Mason's father. In the 1960s, the younger Mason changed its name to Charter Co., tore down the near-bankrupt lumber yard and began making acquisitions.

In 1970, when California's Signal Oil risked itself of some losing assets, Mr. Mason picked up 900 gasoline stations and an aging Houston re-

finery. When the Arab oil embargo hit a few years later and greatly increased profit margins on oil, Charter was in an enviable position.

With money rolling in, Mr. Mason struck out in new directions. He set out to become a communications leader, with the acquisition of The Bulletin of Philadelphia, Redbook, The Ladies' Home Journal and Sport, seven radio stations and Dayton Press, one of the largest U.S. magazine printers.

In an attempt to make this rapid diversification into communications work, he brought in Karl Eller, a colorful media consultant. But the two strong personalities did not see eye to eye, and within six months the business relationship was dissolved.

Mr. Mason diversified further into insurance, buying Crum & Forster. In 1979, he took perhaps his biggest gamble, with the purchase from Carey Energy Corp. of a refinery, the fifth largest in the world, on Grand Bahama Island. Thus the company's finances

were stretched thin when problems came — and they came with a vengeance. A real estate venture in Florida collapsed. A worldwide oil glut left refineries with smaller profit margins. Charter's foray into communications proved incompatible with the corporate culture of an oil company, and it proved costly, too. The Bulletin was losing \$2 million a month by the time Charter closed it in January 1982.

In the last two years, Charter had been busy dismantling its far-flung empire. In July 1982, the president and three senior executives of Charter were killed when their helicopter crashed in Ireland after leaving a corporate planning session at Mr. Mason's castle.

The revamping, with Mr. Mason fully in charge, continued as Charter sold off the remnants of its communications and insurance business. Recently it said that it was seeking a buyer for its life insurance group.

Charter was seeking to return to the source of its wealth: oil. But the effort proved too late.

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Bruce A Crystal
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For the Week Ending April 20, 1984

[illegible]

dm 150	Funkord	5- 86 Feb	98- 6.65	9.84
dm 100	Funkord	10- 86 Nov	106- 7.74	9.80
dm 150	Finland	8- 86 Dec	101- 7.47	7.90

100	Poland	10-12	May	100	7.4	
101	Portugal	10-12	May	100	7.4	
102	Romania	10-12	May	100	7.4	
103	Russia	10-12	May	100	7.4	
104	Slovakia	10-12	May	100	7.4	
105	Slovenia	10-12	May	100	7.4	
106	Spain	10-12	May	100	7.4	
107	Sweden	10-12	May	100	7.4	
108	Switzerland	10-12	May	100	7.4	
109	Taiwan	10-12	May	100	7.4	
110	Thailand	10-12	May	100	7.4	
111	Turkey	10-12	May	100	7.4	
112	Ukraine	10-12	May	100	7.4	
113	United States	10-12	May	100	7.4	
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dm 300	Veba Int'l Fin Cu'w	4	93 Dec	12 1/2	1.39	1.24
dm 300	Veba Int'l Fin Ex'w	4	93 Dec	7 7/8	7.24	5.14
dm 200	Volkswagen Int'l Fin	7 1/2	93 Mar	99	7.40	7.22

HOLLAND						
dim 120	Alps	17	24 Feb	1974	8.64	7.69
dim 125	Swiss Transalp Inst	17	24 Feb	1974	8.64	7.69
dim 130	Edelweiss	20	23 Jun	1974	7.85	6.97
dim 135	Edelweiss	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
dim 140	Niederwald Grotto	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
dim 145	Philharmonie	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
dim 150	Swiss Light Opera	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
dim 155	Swiss Light Opera	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
dim 160	Swiss Light Opera	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
dim 165	Swiss Light Opera	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
dim 170	Swiss Light Opera	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
dim 175	Swiss Light Opera	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
dim 180	Swiss Light Opera	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
dim 185	Swiss Light Opera	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
dim 190	Swiss Light Opera	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
dim 195	Swiss Light Opera	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
dim 200	Swiss Light Opera	20	23 Jun	1974	8.64	5.54
ICELAND						
dim 75	Islandic	75	17 Oct	1974	7.63	7.23
dim 100	Islandic	100	10 Jun	1974	7.63	7.23
INTERNAT INSTITUTIONS						
dim 100	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 105	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 110	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 115	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 120	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 125	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 130	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 135	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 140	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 145	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 150	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 155	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 160	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 165	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 170	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 175	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 180	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 185	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 190	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 195	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 200	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 205	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 210	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 215	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 220	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 225	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 230	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 235	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 240	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 245	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 250	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 255	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 260	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 265	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 270	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 275	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 280	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 285	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 290	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 295	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 300	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 305	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 310	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 315	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 320	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 325	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 330	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 335	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 340	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 345	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 350	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 355	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 360	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 365	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 370	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 375	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 380	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 385	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 390	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 395	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 400	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 405	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 410	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 415	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 420	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 425	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 430	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 435	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 440	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 445	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 450	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 455	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 460	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 465	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 470	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 475	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 480	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 485	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 490	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 495	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 500	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 505	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 510	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 515	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 520	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 525	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 530	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 535	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 540	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 545	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 550	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 555	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 560	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 565	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 570	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 575	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 580	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 585	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 590	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 595	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 600	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 605	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 610	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 615	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 620	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 625	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 630	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 635	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 640	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 645	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 650	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 655	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 660	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 665	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 670	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 675	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 680	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 685	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 690	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 695	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 700	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 705	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 710	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 715	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 720	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 725	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 730	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 735	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 740	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 745	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 750	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 755	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 760	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 765	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 770	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 775	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 780	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 785	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 790	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 795	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 800	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 805	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 810	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 815	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 820	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 825	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 830	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 835	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 840	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 845	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 850	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 855	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 860	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 865	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 870	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 875	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 880	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 885	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 890	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 895	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 900	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 905	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 910	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 915	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 920	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 925	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 930	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 935	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 940	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 945	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 950	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 955	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 960	Aston Develo Bank	7	7 Mar	1974	6.97	6.97
dim 965	Aston Develo Bank	7	7			

day 81	Japan Co. and Osaka	74	86	Aug	101.5	7.87	6.48	7.65
day 100	Kansai Electric	74	86	May	101.5	7.14	6.97	7.67
day 107	Kobe City	74	86	Feb	101	6.31		5.79
day 108	Kobe City	74	86	Jul	99.5			

[illegible]

dm 200	New Zealand	7% 28 Jul	102%	7.18	7.68
dm 150	New Zealand	8% 29 Oct	104%	7.29	7.91
dm 200	New Zealand	9% 29 Dec	111%	7.22	8.74

New Zealand		NORWAY		W		W	
Jan 28	Norway	70	85	Jan	85	74	74
Jan 29	Arland Olo Sarned	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 30	Arland Olo Sarned	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 31	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 32	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 33	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 34	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 35	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 36	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 37	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 38	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 39	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 40	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 41	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 42	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 43	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 44	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 45	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 46	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 47	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 48	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 49	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 50	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 51	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 52	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 53	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 54	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 55	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 56	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 57	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 58	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 59	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 60	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 61	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 62	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 63	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 64	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 65	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 66	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 67	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 68	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 69	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 70	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 71	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 72	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 73	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 74	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 75	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 76	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 77	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 78	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 79	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 80	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 81	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
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Jan 83	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 84	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 85	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 86	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 87	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 88	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 89	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 90	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 91	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 92	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 93	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 94	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 95	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 96	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 97	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 98	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 99	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 100	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 101	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 102	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 103	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 104	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 105	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 106	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 107	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 108	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 109	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 110	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 111	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 112	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 113	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 114	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 115	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 116	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 117	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 118	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 119	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 120	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 121	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 122	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 123	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 124	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 125	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 126	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 127	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 128	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 129	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 130	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 131	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 132	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 133	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 134	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 135	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 136	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 137	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 138	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 139	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 140	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 141	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 142	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 143	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 144	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 145	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 146	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 147	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 148	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 149	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 150	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 151	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 152	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 153	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 154	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 155	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 156	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 157	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 158	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 159	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 160	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 161	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 162	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 163	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 164	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 165	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 166	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 167	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 168	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 169	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 170	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 171	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 172	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 173	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 174	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 175	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 176	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 177	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 178	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 179	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 180	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 181	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 182	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 183	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 184	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 185	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 186	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 187	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 188	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 189	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 190	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 191	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 192	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 193	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 194	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 195	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 196	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 197	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 198	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 199	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 200	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 201	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 202	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 203	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
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Jan 208	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 209	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 210	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 211	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 212	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 213	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 214	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 215	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 216	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 217	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 218	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 219	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 220	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 221	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 222	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 223	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 224	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 225	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 226	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84
Jan 227	Bergen City	10	72	Dec	85	84	84

1979	Comm Emerg 500 Pk	7	8	Nov	87	10.63	13.12	7.52
1980	Comm Vole Co Rpt Docr	8	7	Dec	100	8.20	8.10	8.46
1981	Electronics	6	4	Apr	92	11.63		7.34
1982	Electronics	7	8	Feb	98	15.30		7.85

[illegible]

Jan 125	Bercham	6:18	7:00	100	2	7.57	7.73
Jan 50	Bowater Intl Fin	8:00	8:00	100	2	7.89	8.29
Jan 50	Burnham Oil Co Ltd	8:00	8:00	100	4	7.97	8.44
Jan 100	Courtenay Intl Fin	8:00	8:00	99	2	6.67	6.53

don	10	Griffith Audio-Fluence	\$3,849	897	897	780
don	11	General Interreflex	\$9,100	1047	1047	781
don	12	Crane Film	\$2,000	8114	8114	782
don	13	General Interreflex	\$7,500	874	874	783
don	14	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	784
don	15	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	785
don	16	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	786
don	17	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	787
don	18	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	788
don	19	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	789
don	20	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	790
don	21	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	791
don	22	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	792
don	23	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	793
don	24	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	794
don	25	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	795
don	26	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	796
don	27	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	797
don	28	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	798
don	29	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	799
don	30	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	800
don	31	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	801
don	32	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	802
don	33	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	803
don	34	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	804
don	35	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	805
don	36	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	806
don	37	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	807
don	38	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	808
don	39	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	809
don	40	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	810
don	41	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	811
don	42	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	812
don	43	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	813
don	44	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	814
don	45	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	815
don	46	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	816
don	47	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	817
don	48	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	818
don	49	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	819
don	50	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	820
don	51	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	821
don	52	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	822
don	53	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	823
don	54	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	824
don	55	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	825
don	56	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	826
don	57	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	827
don	58	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	828
don	59	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	829
don	60	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	830
don	61	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	831
don	62	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	832
don	63	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	833
don	64	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	834
don	65	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	835
don	66	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	836
don	67	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	837
don	68	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	838
don	69	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	839
don	70	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	840
don	71	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	841
don	72	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	842
don	73	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	843
don	74	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	844
don	75	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	845
don	76	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	846
don	77	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	847
don	78	Crane Film	\$9,000	99	99	848



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Denmark	D. Kr.	1,400	700	400
Finland	F.M.	1,080	540	300
France	FF.	900	450	250
Germany	D.M.	400	200	110
Great Britain	£	72	36	20
Greece	Dr.	10,800	5,400	2,950
Ireland	£ Ir.	90	45	25
Italy	Lira	195,000	97,500	53,700
Luxembourg	L. Fr.	6,600	3,300	1,815
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,100	550	320
Portugal	Esc.	10,000	5,000	2,750
Spain	Ptas.	16,260	8,130	4,480
Sweden	S. Kr.	1,140	580	320
Switzerland	S. Fr.	356	178	98

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Company Activity

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Amt Security										% Mat	High Price	Conv. Period	Conv. Price	Yield	Yield	Amt Security										% Mat	High Price	Conv. Period	Conv. Price	Yield	Yield																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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530	Amr Ad	75	75	Jan 82	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135	475	135	10 1/2	140	2 Jan 82	15 Jan 84	am 178	38 1/2	10 1/2	475	135

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

Explanation of Symbols-

CMS	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yen
EUA	European Unit of Account	LFR	Luxembourg Franc
L	Pound Sterling	SFR	Swiss Franc
DM	Deutsche Mark	FF	French Franc

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter sales for the week ending April 20, 1984, are shown below. The table lists the names of the companies, their stock prices, and the volume of trading. The data is presented in a grid format with columns for company names, stock prices, and trading volumes.

Company	Price	Volume
AA	1.12	100
AB	1.12	100
AC	1.12	100
AD	1.12	100
AE	1.12	100
AF	1.12	100
AG	1.12	100
AH	1.12	100
AI	1.12	100
AJ	1.12	100
AK	1.12	100
AL	1.12	100
AM	1.12	100
AN	1.12	100
AO	1.12	100
AP	1.12	100
AQ	1.12	100
AR	1.12	100
AS	1.12	100
AT	1.12	100
AV	1.12	100
AW	1.12	100
AX	1.12	100
AY	1.12	100
AZ	1.12	100
BA	1.12	100
BB	1.12	100
BC	1.12	100
BD	1.12	100
BE	1.12	100
BF	1.12	100
BG	1.12	100
BH	1.12	100
BI	1.12	100
BJ	1.12	100
BK	1.12	100
BL	1.12	100
BM	1.12	100
BN	1.12	100
BO	1.12	100
BP	1.12	100
BQ	1.12	100
BR	1.12	100
BS	1.12	100
BT	1.12	100
BV	1.12	100
BW	1.12	100
BX	1.12	100
BY	1.12	100
BZ	1.12	100
CA	1.12	100
CB	1.12	100
CC	1.12	100
CD	1.12	100
CE	1.12	100
CF	1.12	100
CG	1.12	100
CH	1.12	100
CI	1.12	100
CJ	1.12	100
CK	1.12	100
CL	1.12	100
CM	1.12	100
CN	1.12	100
CO	1.12	100
CP	1.12	100
CQ	1.12	100
CR	1.12	100
CS	1.12	100
CT	1.12	100
CV	1.12	100
CW	1.12	100
CX	1.12	100
CY	1.12	100
CZ	1.12	100
DA	1.12	100
DB	1.12	100
DC	1.12	100
DD	1.12	100
DE	1.12	100
DF	1.12	100
DG	1.12	100
DH	1.12	100
DI	1.12	100
DJ	1.12	100
DK	1.12	100
DL	1.12	100
DM	1.12	100
DN	1.12	100
DO	1.12	100
DP	1.12	100
DQ	1.12	100
DR	1.12	100
DS	1.12	100
DT	1.12	100
DV	1.12	100
DW	1.12	100
DX	1.12	100
DY	1.12	100
DZ	1.12	100
EA	1.12	100
EB	1.12	100
EC	1.12	100
ED	1.12	100
EE	1.12	100
EF	1.12	100
EG	1.12	100
EH	1.12	100
EI	1.12	100
EJ	1.12	100
EK	1.12	100
EL	1.12	100
EM	1.12	100
EN	1.12	100
EO	1.12	100
EP	1.12	100
EQ	1.12	100
ER	1.12	100
ES	1.12	100
ET	1.12	100
EV	1.12	100
EW	1.12	100
EX	1.12	100
EY	1.12	100
EZ	1.12	100
FA	1.12	100
FB	1.12	100
FC	1.12	100
FD	1.12	100
FE	1.12	100
FF	1.12	100
FG	1.12	100
FH	1.12	100
FI	1.12	100
FJ	1.12	100
FK	1.12	100
FL	1.12	100
FM	1.12	100
FN	1.12	100
FO	1.12	100
FP	1.12	100
FQ	1.12	100
FR	1.12	100
FS	1.12	100
FT	1.12	100
FV	1.12	100
FW	1.12	100
FX	1.12	100
FY	1.12	100
FZ	1.12	100
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ESCORTS & GUIDES INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED ESCORTS & GUIDES

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
BUSINESS MANAGER	From \$45,000 + bonus	Expanding private investment group.	London	Over 35; hrs. sched. or grad. qual.; exp. at similar level in int'l banking, corp. finance or major corp.	Ref. ES 217, John Cameron, 10 Watt Court, London E24, Tel.: 01-583 3911.	L.N.Y. 12-4-66
COMMODITIES AND INVESTMENT FUNDS SPECIALISTS	\$50-70,000	Expanding int'l financial services group.	Zurich	Proven sales individual; success in selling mutual funds or investments; basic. grad.; 20-40; exp. w/ selling to travel.	Ref. EMPS 18549/INT. CIA, 35 New Broad St. London EC2N 1NR. Tel.: 01-580 3550.	L.N.Y. 12-4-66
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER	Contract; negotiable	Energy industry.		Self-motivated; innovative & profit-oriented; proven track record in developing specialist markets; willingness to travel.	Ref. W004/010, Managing Director, Business International, 3 Harington St., London WC2H 2JE.	L.N.Y. 12-4-66
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS		Finance.		Prof. Mgt.; exp. of handling financial negotiations at senior level; Eng. +.	Ref. 2932, F.A. Wilkenroth, Whitely Hill Estates Ltd., 65-66 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2.	The Economist 14-4-66
PROPERTY FREE MANAGER exotic Countries		Heenan Walker Int'l.		Around 30; Eng. + - one Swiss lang.; must direct-selling exp. in second, duty-free markets.	Heenan Walker Int'l L.M., 500 ave. London, Box 10, 1050 Brussels.	L.N.Y. 14-4-66
RITOULO MANAGER		Chase Manhattan Bank.	Geneva	General yrs. exp. in investment mgt. & exp. as an investment analyst would be an asset; Eng., Fr. permit.	Mr. Roger Reiss, Chase Manhattan Bank, 63 Rue de Molin, 1204 Geneva.	L.N.Y. 14-4-66
TRADING MANAGER	Attractive	Large Swiss Bg.		General yrs. of exp. int'l raw cotton trading; Swiss nat. or permit; Eng. fr. + Ger.; 32-40.	Châlier Assa, Box B 2072, International Bank of Geneva, 62531 Houdry Courbe, France.	L.N.Y. 14-4-66

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BOOKS

MUSIC IN EVERY ROOM:
Around the World in a Bad Mood

By John Krich. 304 pp. \$14.95.
McGraw-Hill, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

EXPECTING everything and nothing, John Krich and his friend Iris set off in the mid-1970s to travel through the Near and Far East. He was a young Berkeley radical from New York City, and she was a Texas cheerleader turned feminist. They were eager and skeptical, hoping for astonishment, but willing to settle for irony. Connoisseurs of crumbling traditions, they were determined either to lose or to elaborate their disillusionment.

Krich took his title, "Music in Every Room," from an advertisement for an Indian hotel, which also promised "Meticulous Bedding!" Most promises, they discovered during their travels, are not kept. This, in fact, was their chief adventure: How will faraway places break their promises? Will the alternatives be better or worse? Is traveling a comedy or a tragedy? Does anything still exist in its original form? Could they make a romance out of their disappointment?

"I can find myself only in disaster," Krich writes, and he found it almost everywhere, which is why his book is subtitled "Around the World in a Bad Mood." His mood was not his fault; he had an open mind and no other standards but a kind of dogged good taste and a useful loyalty to history. All he asked of people in other countries was that they go on being themselves and not try to sell him things that they had made simply for that purpose.

He got off to a bad start in Hong Kong, which he found "mostly practical, all price-tag, pigskin, half wholesale and two-thirds under the table." Though "history seemed to hold Macao at arm's length," he couldn't help feeling that this forgotten "backwater" was secretly striving to be a "frontwater," to deteriorate into modernity. Everywhere he went, someone asked him in English "Do you want...?"

and then named the local bargains in beads, dope or handicrafts. "English," he writes, "is the universal language of war." In Bali, "the only thing you couldn't buy was privacy." Someone was always in front asking for something. Krich is not untheistic. How, he asks, can you expect desperate people to behave nobly? So fact remains that a continent of vendor much fun. While he was in Bali, all the statues were being dressed in checked cloths in deference to a summit meet, Asian leaders.

In Singapore, he found people "who lineage was businessman. Bangkok serves, 'is a town for catastrophes. The them, secondhand, in doorways." The absolutely marvelous description of a Bangkok massage parlor, where the beautiful masseuse says: "I have your Thai wife. Christmas cards." "Oh, what sordid a nest!" Krich exclaims in the establish bath. Before leaving Thailand, he and in the Puberty Restaurant.

Calcutta by night is "the world's least sive, no-host pajama party" as the streets with collapsible cots. The teeming d crowds of Calcutta are "the world's largest and found." Taking refuge in philosophy defense against the city's poverty, Krich flees. "Charity is always help that is too late, just as revolution is help offered for all this life!" They meet other W "sightseers who killed the sights they s hunter kills his prey."

In Tamarang in the Himalayas, they the Pomp and Joy Lodge. Looking at it people, Krich thinks, "What hard work be alive!" In Patna, he observes, "The bore every indignity for the sake of the ture's continuing cohesion."

In Istanbul, "resigned to meaningless their hotel keeper offers them a drink, 'I his glass to their incompatibility." In a his what "Music in Every Room" does Krich raises a glass to the incompatibility of cultures, of progress, of history, climate tipoean desires. His travel book is a li "Divine Comedy" in which everyone strayed from the straight path, and we s punished for the sins of the 20th century he's not bitter, and his book is wood Against his better judgment, he enjoys h If nothing else, it shows him that "our fears are finite, contained by some grander."

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Violin Competition Dates Set

The Associated Press
INDIANAPOLIS — More than \$200,000 cash and professional engagements will be awarded in the second International V Competition of Indianapolis, which will held Sept. 6-21, 1986, organizers say.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE language of bidding has been enlarged considerably in the past two decades. In the old days there were many bids that did not and could not have a normal meaning and were therefore never made. Today, serious players think up specialized meanings. A good example is a double of one no trump by a player who has passed originally. The normal penalty meaning is ruled out, so many tournament players use this action to show length in the major suits. An example occurred on the diagramed deal.

South doubled to show the major suits, giving his partner an unwelcome news. He might well have passed the double for penalties, but he tried two clubs. Since South had already promised the majors he already suggested another possibility by bidding two diamonds, and that became the final contract.

West's spade lead was allowed to win, and he shifted to a heart. East took the ace and shifted back to spades. South won with the ace and led his singleton club. West put up the ace and exited with a heart to the dummy's king. Two club winners were cashed, and a trump was led to the queen. West took his ace and led his spade winner, leaving this position when dummy ruffed:

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♥	AKQ	♥	AKQ	♥	AKQ	♥	AKQ
♦	AKQ	♦	AKQ	♦	AKQ	♦	AKQ
♣	AKQ	♣	AKQ	♣	AKQ	♣	AKQ

Both sides were vulnerable.

West led the opening lead.

PEANUTS



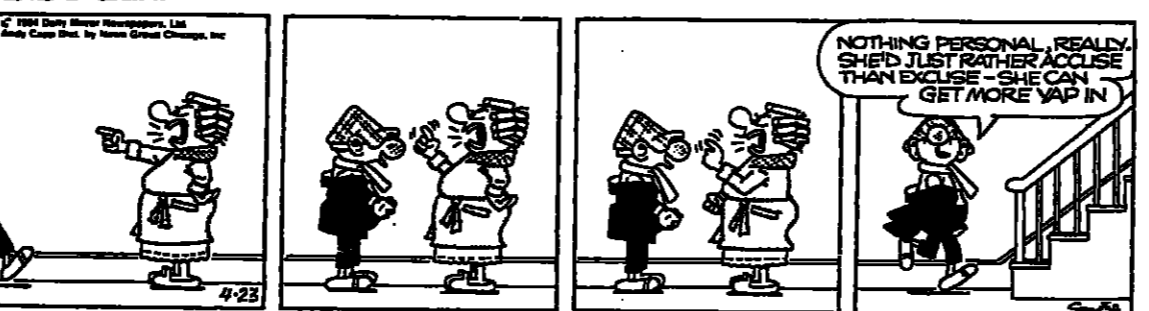
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GARFIELD



SPORTS BRIEFS

Filly Althea Easy Victor in Arkansas Derby

HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas (AP) — Althea, a filly, easily beat 10 males to win Saturday's Arkansas Derby for 3-year-olds, a major race for the May 5 Kentucky Derby. A five-length victory over Pine Cone (favored) Dancer was third, last year's two-year-old filly champion tied the 1 1/4-mile track record of 1:46.4/5, which had been set on Friday by Wild Again. Derby nominee Althea, who has won 8 of 13 career starts, earned \$361,150 and ran her earnings to \$1.3 million, best of any three-year-old in the United States.

Meanwhile, in New York, 12-1 shot Leroy S. won the 1 1/4-mile Wood Memorial by a head over Rajah's Shark, who was a head better than Bear Hunt. The winner's time was an undistinguished 1:51.2/5. The order of finish for the rest of the field, all derby nominees, was Groom's Image, On the Sauce, The Wedding Guest and Restless Meteor.

And in Albany, California, Distant Ryder, not nominated for the derby, beat Majestic Shore by three quarters of a length to win the 1 1/4-mile California Derby in 1:47.2/5. Favored Tsunami Slew finished third, four lengths off the pace.

Sundstrom Beats Wilander in Monaco Final

MONTE CARLO (AP) — Unseeded Henrik Sundstrom upset Swedish compatriot Mats Wilander, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2, Sunday to win the Monte Carlo Open tennis tournament.

The 2-hour and 28-minute match was the first major event won by the 20-year-old Sundstrom, who earned \$65,000. Sundstrom had won clay court events earlier this season in Tunis, Tunisia, and Italy this season before losing in the final round of the Nice Open.

Wilander stormed past Frenchman Yannick Noah, 6-2, 6-3, in one of Saturday's semifinals, while Sundstrom defeated third-seeded Jimmy Arias of the United States, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1.

Faldo Leader by 4 Strokes in Heritage Golf

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (UPI) — Nick Faldo, the top-ranked European golfer in 1983 and looking for his first victory on the PGA tour, shot a 3-under-par 68 Saturday to retain the lead after the third round of the Heritage Classic golf tournament.

Faldo, who won in Europe five times last year, finished 54 holes at 12-under-par 201, four shots ahead of Tom Kite, Dan Pohl and Larry Rinker.

Kite, who began the day in second at 135, two shots behind Faldo (each had a second-round 67 Friday), carded a third-round 70; Rinker went 70-68 and Pohl 67-69. At 6-under 207 were Tom Watson (73-66), Hubert Green (70-68) and Ronnie Black (67-71). First-round leader Gil Morgan slipped to a 73/71 and a total of 208.

Navratilova, Evert Finalists in U.S. Tourney

AMELIA ISLAND, Florida (UPI) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd were to meet here Sunday in the final of the Women's Tennis Association Championships.

Navratilova defeated Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, in one of Saturday's semifinals, while the second-seeded Evert breezed by Bulgarian Manuela Maleeva, 6-1, 6-1.

Navratilova has never beaten Evert on a clay surface, although she has won the last nine times the two have met. "I'm sure it's going to be tough," Navratilova said. "Chris is the best on clay — her record is the best by far. I am looking forward to it."

Lynn's Double in 13th Puts Angels Past Blue Jays

United Press International

TORONTO — Fred Lynn's RBI double highlighted a four-run 13th inning that carried the California Angels to a 10-6 American League victory Friday over the Toronto Blue Jays.

With the score tied, 6-6, Rob Piccolo doubled to lead off the 13th and advanced to third on a wild pitch by losing pitcher Jim Aker (0-1). Lynn doubled in Piccolo then scored himself on a double by Doug DeCinces. One out.

Later, DeCinces, who had three RBIs, scored on Bobby Grich's single. Bob Boone drove in the other run with a sacrifice fly.

The Angels had taken a 6-5 lead in the top of the 11th on a double by Piccolo, an infield out and a single by DeCinces. But Toronto came back to tie the score with two out in the bottom of the inning when pinch hitter Jesse Barfield singled, went to second on a wild pitch by reliever Luis Sanchez (2-1) and scored on Ernie Whit's single. California tied the score, 5-5, with a run in the ninth on DeCinces' sacrifice fly.

Lloyd Moseby drove in five runs for the Blue Jays with a grand slam homer run and a double.

Royals 6, Indians 4

In Cleveland, Frank White and Hal McRae homered to power Kansas City past the Indians, 6-4. Larry Gura (3-0) held the Indians to six hits and three runs in five innings for the victory while Dan Quisenberry pitched the last two innings to post his sixth save.

Orioles 4, Twins 2

In Baltimore, Eddie Murray hit a two-run homer with none out in the 10th as the Orioles snapped a four-game losing streak with a 4-2 triumph over Minnesota.

Mariners 5, Brewers 0

In Milwaukee, Al Davis hit a

three-run home run and Gorman Thomas drove in two runs to support the six-hit pitching of Jim Beattie as Seattle blanked the Brewers, 5-0. Beattie (2-1) struck out nine and walked one.

Tigers 3, White Sox 2

In Detroit, Lance Parrish delivered a run-scoring single on a ball that left fielder Ron Kittle failed to catch with a diving attempt with two out in the ninth to give the Tigers a 3-2 victory over Chicago. Kittle hit a two-run homer for the White Sox.

Red Sox 3, A's 1

In Boston, Mike Easler's run-scoring triple and RBI doubles by Tony Armas and Glenn Hoffman enabled the Red Sox to snap a seven-game losing streak with a 3-1 victory over Oakland. Bruce Hurst (2-2) went 5 1/3 innings for the victory and Bob Stanley picked up his first save.

Yankees 4, Rangers 1

In New York, Ron Guidry scattered five hits and went the distance for his first victory of the season and Ken Griffey hit a two-run single to lead the Yankees past Texas, 4-1. Guidry (1-1) struck out seven and walked none. He did not allow a runner past second except for Larry Parrish, who hit his second home run of the year in the eighth inning.

Mets 3, Phillies 1

In Philadelphia, George Foster singled home Jose Oquendo with the tie-breaking run with two out in the 10th to lead New York to a 3-1 victory over the Phillies. It was third consecutive game the Mets won in their final turn at bat.

Cubs 5, Pirates 4

In Chicago, Mel Hall singled through a drawn-in infield to drive in the winning 10th as the Cubs nipped Pittsburgh, 5-4. Ryne Sanberg led off the inning with a triple

and ruffed with his trumpet on the defense was helped.

West, overruled with right, and did the best he could by leading his quest. West won the queen, and the diamond ten, he brought off a rare event: a trump pin at the 12th trick did not matter whether or West covered with the jack.

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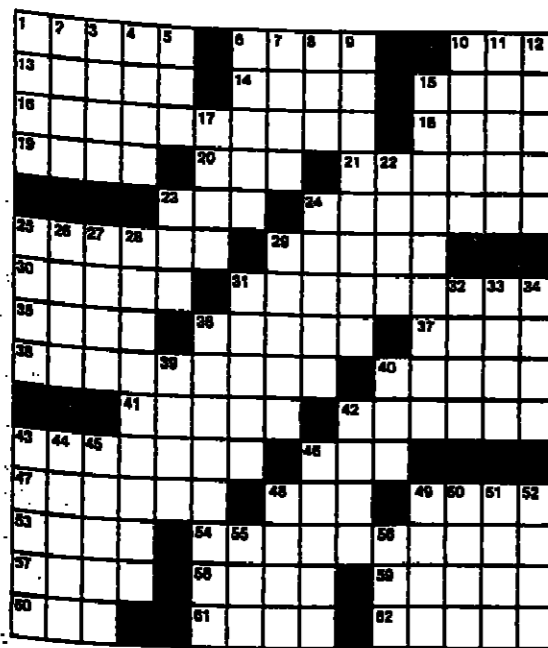
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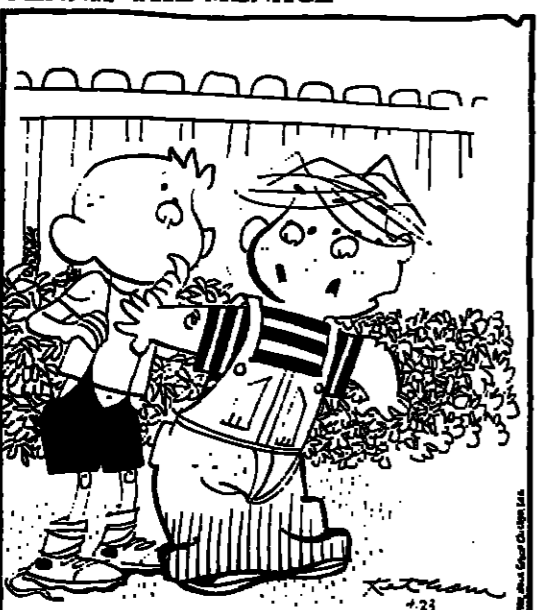


ACROSS

- 1 Paint-hearted
- 2 Victoria, to
- 3 Disraeli
- 4 Ziegfeld, to
- 5 Anna Held
- 6 Like Mary's little pet
- 7 Girl's name in Omsk
- 8 Pushog
- 9 Koch's "Mayor" is one
- 10 Enthusiastic review
- 11 Perpetua, "Idaho motto"
- 12 Merry
- 13 Hoffman role
- 14 Del..., Calif.
- 15 Elsa, e.g.
- 16 Alaric
- 17 Lapspe
- 18 Absent-minded
- 19 Greek vowels
- 20 Rosencrantz and Guildenstern
- 21 Characters in "The Onion Field"
- 22 Prepare dough
- 23 Chits
- 24 Philanthropists' antitheses
- 25 Roped by all fours
- 26 Belmont transaction
- 27 E.T. et al.
- 28 Snake or scarf
- 29 Stead
- 30 Borsari
- 31 Chamberlain
- 32 TV mini-series, with "The"
- 33 Felt-tips, e.g.
- 34 Saariin
- 35 Saw
- 36 Concorde
- 37 Pitcher Nolan
- 38 Ramblers
- 39 What "stret" means
- 40 Burl of songs and films
- 41 Fog's kin
- 42 "each life 4..."
- 43 Plaines, Ill.
- 44 Bicuspid's neighbor
- 45 U.S.S.R. to U.S.A. in W.W. II
- 46 Iron or Stone
- 47 Olympics symbol
- 48 Hebrew measures
- 49 California senator and family
- 50 Plushbottom
- 51 expletive
- 52 Rake
- 53 Sea, to
- 54 Stephanie
- 55 Actress Sophia
- 56 Ooze
- 57 Roman statesman
- 58 "In Kalamazoo"
- 59 Underground group
- 60 Mister (minstrel)
- 61 Noted
- 62 Abscond
- 63 Suffix with cell
- 64 Young fellows
- 65 Lover's antithesis
- 66 Third person
- 67 Carson, the scout
- 68 Intend
- 69 Fasteners
- 70 Wine flasks for
- 71 Socrates
- 72 Ferber hit in 1952
- 73 Element used in metallurgy
- 74 Adriatic wind
- 75 Resort near Venice
- 76 Novelists Levin and Wolfert
- 77 Maughan's "The Razor's"
- 78 Avails
- 79 "There," 1954 hit song
- 80 Tavern

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DENNIS THE MENACE

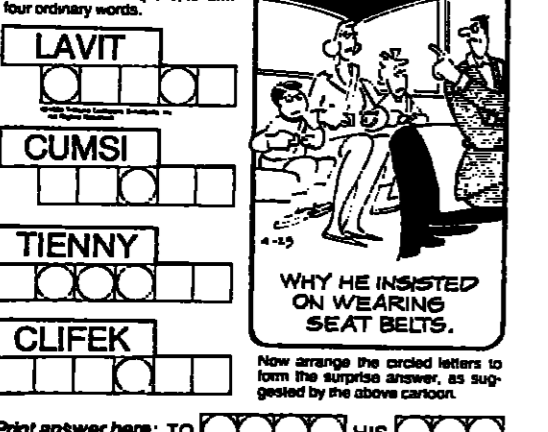


... AND ALWAYS REMEMBER TO LOOK BOTH WAYS BEFORE CROSSING MR. WILSON'S LAWN.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Hans Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: TO _____ HIS _____

Friday's Jumbles GAMUT PROXY FUSION DESTOR

Answer: They decided to appoint him chief cook because he had this "POT" FOR IT

WEATHER

EUROPE			HIGH			LOW			ASIA			HIGH			LOW		
	C	F	C	F	C		C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F			
Algiers	23	72	19	64	57	Bangkok	27	81	23	73	66						
Amsterdam	21	70	16	61	54	Beijing	26	79	21	70	63						
Athens	21	70	16	61	54	Hong Kong	26	79	21	70	63						
Berlin	21	70	16	61	54	Manila	26	79	21	70	63						
Bombay	21	70	16	61	54	New Delhi	26	79	21	70	63						
Buenos Aires	21	70	16	61	54	Seoul	26	79	21	70	63						
Buenos Aires	21	70	16	61	54	Singapore	26	79	21	70	63						
Calcutta	21	70	16	61	54	Taipei	26	79	21	70	63						
Cardenas	21	70	16	61	54	Tokyo	26	79	21	70	63						
Chengdu	21	70	16	61	54												
Chongqing	21	70	16	61	54												
Cebu	21	70	16	61	54												
Colon	21	70	16	61	54												
Dacca	21	70	16	61	54												
Dhaka	21	70	16	61	54												
Dubai	21	70	16	61	54												
Edinburgh	21	70	16	61	54												
Frankfurt	21	70	16	61	54												
Geneva	21	70	16	61	54												
Hankow	21	70	16	61	54												
Hong Kong	21	70	16	61	54												
Kobe	21	70	16	61	54												
Kuala Lumpur	21	70	16	61	54												
London	21	70	16	61	54												
Lyons	21	70	16	61	54												
Manila	21	70	16	61	54												
Medan	21	70	16	61	54												
Osaka	21	70	16	61	54												
Paris	21	70	16	61	54												
Perth	21	70	16	61	54												
Riverkiew	21	70	16	61	54												
Singapore	21	70	16	61	54												
Stockholm	21	70	16	61	54												
Stuttgart	21	70	16	61	54												
Tientsin	21	70	16	61	54												
Vladivostok	21	70	16	61	54												
Warsaw	21	70	16	61	54												
Yokohama	21	70	16	61	54												
MIDDLE EAST																	
	7	45	11	50	41												
Antara	20	68	15	59	51												
Bahia	20	68	15	59	51												
Damascus	15	59	7	45	0												
Harbin	20	68	15	59	51												
Tel Aviv	20	68	15	59	51												
OCEANIA																	
	18	64	14	55	47												
Auckland	18	64	14	55	47												
Sydney	18	64	14	55	47												
CLOUDS: to loose - r, r, h, h, c, s, sh, sh, s, stormy.																	

SPORTS

ts Jolt 76ers, Take 2-0 Edge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PHILADELPHIA — Michael Ray Richardson led the Philadelphia 76ers to a 116-102 victory over the Nets in their National Basketball Association series.

Seers, seeking to become the first team in 15 years to win three straight games just to advance past the first round.

NBA PLAYOFFS
off's opening round. Game 3 of the best-of-seven series was scheduled for Sunday in East Rutherford, N.J.

and Los Angeles were victors in other games; on Saturday, Washington and Atlanta won 2-1 in their respective series with Milwaukee, and Seattle moved to a 2-1 lead in Dallas.

Portland scored 24 points in Friday's first half. Nets compiled a 19-4 run in the final 5:39 of the quarter to take a 67-50 lead at intermission. Portland's two free throws with 6:40 left in the quarter raised the margin to 79-55. The Nets led, with four minutes left in the period before Philadelphia, using a three-guard lineup, started back.

The 76ers narrowed the deficit to 89-73 on the final period and outscored the Nets, 13-6, to 91-86 on Moses Malone's basket with 1:11 in the game.

Albert King and Darryl Dawkins (the latter eight of his 22 points in the fourth quarter) passed to increase the lead to 9 points shortly after the Nets' comeback. The Nets had a pair of three-point plays that gave the 76ers a 101-90 lead with 5:16 to play.

Richardson, with 14 points for the winners, and Buck Williams had 12. Malone had 25 and Andrew Toney added 22 to pace Philadelphia's last guard Maurice Cheeks with 4:06 left in the third period when a collision with Dawkins left a gash over his left eye.

Richardson going 10-of-17, the Nets shot 63 percent from the field and outscored the 76ers, 21-10, in the first half. For the second straight game the Nets led in the first six minutes. The Nets had a 18-0 run in the first six minutes. The Nets had a 18-0 run in the first six minutes.

Philadelphia took its last lead, 37-36, on a reverse layup by Malone with 9:52 left in the half. The Nets led by a five-point lead that was cut to 48-46 on a jumper by Cheeks before they went on their 19-4 run in the second half.

Philadelphia dominated last year's playoffs and had led in the final game of the 1983-84 season, so its 2-0 deficit has come as a shock to the Nets. "It's definitely a surprise," said New Jersey forward Mike O'Koren. "But over yet. The 76ers are champs, man."

hard to imagine," said King before a practice Saturday. "I thought you'd be kidding if you'd go to Philadelphia and win both games and they wouldn't be close at the end. They're capable of three straight."

Philadelphia's Julius Erving, a catalyst in the 76ers' drive last year, had two quiet games — 18 and 12 points — against the Nets.

Said teammate Bobby Jones: "Last year, we had the confidence to eat teams alive. Now, just to get out of Sunday's game alive, we've got to take advantage of every good point we have."

But Billy Cunningham, the 76er coach, was still sounding feisty. "All this talk of having your backs to the wall is baloney," he said. "I told the guys I've been in situations as a player and a coach up three games to one and supposedly having it 'locked up.' We just have to go out and work harder than we ever had in our lives."

Trail Blazers 122, Suns 116
In Portland, Oregon, Jim Paxson had 27 points and Mychal Thompson added 26 to help the Trail Blazers down Phoenix, 122-116, and even their series at a game apiece.

Portland led by as many as 21 points in the fourth quarter, but with Walter Davis scoring 17 of his team-high 25 points in the period the Suns cut the lead to 118-116 with 66 seconds left. Kenny Carr's driving lay-up ran the edge to four, however, and the Suns' comeback hopes died when Rod Foster missed four 3-pointers in the final 50 seconds.

Lakers 109, Kings 102
In Los Angeles, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 26 points and Ervin (Magic) Johnson added 23 as the Lakers held off Kansas City for a 109-102 triumph and a 2-0 series lead. Abdul-Jabbar also had 6 blocked shots while Johnson led both teams with 11 assists. James Worthy added 18 points for the winners.

The Kings were led by LaSalle Thompson's 23 points and 14 rebounds; teammate Eddie Johnson added 18 points.

Bullets 111, Celtics 108
In Landover, Maryland, Jeff Ruland scored 33 points, including two free throws with 9 seconds left in overtime, to lead Washington to a 111-108 victory over Boston in one of three games Saturday.

Rick Mahorn hit a 15-foot jumper just ahead of the 24-second buzzer to put the Bullets ahead, 107-105, in overtime. After Robert Parish missed two free throws with 22 seconds left, Ruland converted his two free throws to tie his playoff career-high. Led by Larry Bird's 27 points, the Celtics had overcome an 83-68 deficit early in the fourth quarter to pull into a 96-96 tie with 1:28 left in regulation.

Hawks 103, Bucks 94
In Atlanta, the Hawks received 25 points from Dan Roundfield and downed Milwaukee, 103-94, before only 5,395 fans, one of the smallest crowds in NBA playoff history. Atlanta went on a 16-4 run late in the third quarter to take a 76-67 lead. Milwaukee could get no closer than 6 points thereafter. The winners' Dominique Wilkins contributed 22 points (16 in the second half), while Marques Johnson led the Bucks with 27.

SuperSonics 104, Mavericks 94
In Seattle, Jack Sikma had 23 points and 17 rebounds and the defense held Dallas shooters to 9-of-40 in the second half as the SuperSonics posted a 104-94 victory. Mark Aguirre had 20 points in the first half for the Mavericks but managed just 5 after intermission before fouling out in the fourth quarter. Rolando Blackman paced Dallas with 27 points. Gus Williams had 19 points and 15 assists for Seattle. (UPI, AP)

Baseball Roundup
Expos a double-header sweep. Montreal won the opener, 6-3, after scoring three times in each of the first two innings. Steve Rogers pitched a victory in his first appearance of the year; the game was delayed 94 minutes by rain in the eighth.

Palmer struck out two, got 11 Cardinals on groundouts and two on flies. Drizzle began in the fourth inning and the rain turned heavy after the St. Louis fifth. Montreal sent up two batters in the sixth before umpires halted the game.

Palmer's effort was the 16th perfect game in major-league history and the fourth to go less than nine innings. "It was a five-inning perfect game, but it still goes down in the record books and I'll take it," said Palmer, who sat out the entire 1983 season following his second elbow operation.

Padres 9, Dodgers 6
In Los Angeles, Steve Garvey broke out of a slump with three RBI singles against his former Dodgers teammates to lead San Diego to a 9-6 triumph.

Phillies 12, Mets 2
In Philadelphia, John Denny scattered six hits and Glenn Wilson and Bo Diaz hit home runs in a five-run fifth as the Phillies shelled New York, 12-2.

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In Chicago, Jason Thompson keyed a four-run seventh with a tiebreaking RBI single to help Pittsburgh defeat the Cubs, 8-5.

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In San Francisco, Tony Perez hit a two-run triple in the eighth to lead Cincinnati to a 5-4 triumph over the Giants.

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In Atlanta, Jose Cruz broke a 3-3 eighth-inning tie with his first homer of the season to put Houston past the Braves, 4-3.

Tigers 4, White Sox 1
In the American League, in Detroit, Lou Whitaker opened the game with a home run and scored two other runs as the Tigers ended LaMarr Hoyt's 15-game regular-season winning streak with a 4-1 victory over Chicago.

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In Toronto, Bobby Grich drove in three runs with a homer and two-run double and Reggie Jackson had a two-run triple to lead California past the Blue Jays, 8-4.

Rangers 1, Yankees 0
In New York, Frank Tanana and Dave Tobik combined on a three-hitter to lift Texas past the Yankees, 1-0.



Quebec's Randy Moller gives referee Bruce Hood a battle report during Friday's playoff game between the Nordiques and Canadiens. Montreal won the game, 5-3, and the series.

Canadiens Outslug Nordiques; Flames, Blues Force 7th Games

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MONTREAL — Steve Shutt scored twice and Rick Green netted the game-winning goal in a five-goal third-period surge Friday night and led the Montreal Canadiens into the Stanley Cup semifinals with a 5-3 victory over the Quebec Nordiques in a tight-fisted National Hockey League game.

The Canadiens took the best-of-seven Adams Division series, 4-2, to move into a showdown with the defending champion New York Islanders, starting here Tuesday night. The Islanders are seeking their fifth straight cup, a feat accomplished only by the 1956-60 Canadiens.

Meanwhile, victories by Calgary and St. Louis evened their divisional finals against Edmonton and Minnesota, respectively, at 3-2. The Nordiques, still reeling from their 4-0 home-ice loss in Game 5, came out quickly, taking the play to Montreal. Peter Stastny opened the scoring with his first goal of the series on a power play at 5:12 of the first period — the only time in the series that Quebec had scored first.

Quebec appeared to have forced a seventh game when Michel Goulet made it 2-0 at 2:02 of the third period. But at 6:23, Shutt took a pass from Bobby Smith and moved in alone on goalie Daniel Bouchard to tally on a 30-foot slapshot.

On his next shift Shutt worked into the slot area, took a pass from Mats Naslund and let fly. Bouchard made the initial stop, but allowed the puck to drop in behind him for the tying goal at 9:11.

Goals by Green at 12:14, John Chabot at 13:27 (on a bang-bang play in front of the net) and Guy Carbonneau at 14:28 sealed the victory. Wilf Paiement added a final goal for Quebec at 16:51 of the second period.

The triumph was almost overshadowed by an evening that saw a total of 257 minutes in penalties and 10 players thrown out of the game.

With Quebec leading, 1-0, at the end of the second period, the so-called Battle of Quebec turned into open combat. All but one player from each bench became involved in a sustained, bloody fight that led to a combined 203 minutes in penalties and delayed the start of the final period.

With both benches clearing out as the second period ended, referee Bruce Hood assessed minor penalties to Quebec's Dale Hunter and Montreal's Guy Carbonneau (earlier in the period Hunter had goaded

Montreal defenseman Chris Chelios and Green into consecutive penalties). Then the fighting erupted.

Canadian Chris Nilan jumped Quebec's Randy Moller from behind, cutting him on the forehead with a barrage of punches.

At one point, officials were faced with 14 separate fights, and just as the slugging seemed to diminish Quebec's Louis Sleigher punched John Hamel to the ice. Hamel lay motionless for several minutes. He was helped from the ice, spitting blood and with his right arm hanging limp. Hamel sustained a broken nose and cuts over the right eye but is expected to be in uniform Tuesday.

When order finally was restored, Hood ejected five men from each team.

No sooner had the players returned to the ice to start the third period than the fighting broke out again with most of the players from both benches on the ice. Even backup goalie Clint Malarchuk of Quebec and Richard Sevigny of Montreal got involved. Exasperated officials finally isolated the combatants and sent the teams back to their dressing rooms for a second cooling off period.

Shutt said the penalties, which left the clubs with 13 players each, opened up the ice for him. "All those penalties gave me more room on the ice to shoot because there were less players out there," he said. "I knew I had to break the egg and I did it."

Blues 4, North Stars 0
In St. Louis, Mike Liut posted his first career playoff shutout as the Blues beat Minnesota, 4-0; the decisive seventh game of the Norris Division final was to be played Sunday in Bloomington, Minnesota. Liut turned back 33 shots, including several tough chances in the third period.

Bernie Federko, the Blues' all-time leading scorer in playoff games with 51 points, called for in close at 11:21 of the first period and Joe Mullen beat Don Beaupre on a 25-foot slapshot 4:42 into the second period to give St. Louis a 2-0 lead.

North Star defenseman Gordie Roberts said the team with the upper hand generally in the first period has prevailed so far — and that Minnesota considers it a lesson learned. "We'll have 20 guys fired up early on Sunday," he said.

The Blues have extended five previous playoff series to the maximum number of games and were victorious in four. Minnesota is 3-2 in match-deciding playoff games.

The Minnesota coach, Bill Mahoney, lamented his team's squandering the momentum it picked up in drawing St. Louis, 6-0, in Wednesday's Game 5. But of the winners, he said: "Their backs were to the wall and they had to play their best."

Flames 5, Oilers 4
In Calgary, Alberta, Lanny McDonald scored 64 seconds into overtime to make the Flames 5-4 winners over Edmonton and extend last season's Stanley Cup final to a decisive seventh Smythe Division game Sunday on Oiler ice.

McDonald, who opened the scoring in the first period, took the first shot of overtime, firing a slapshot from the top of the faceoff circle past a partially screened Grant Fuhr.

"Now we have what we always dreamed about," said McDonald, adding that Calgary's confidence has improved steadily during the series. "We felt we should have never been down 3-1. We knew we played well earlier in the series and didn't give up."

Expos' Palmer Hurls Abbreviated Perfect Game

United Press International
ST. LOUIS — David Palmer pitched five perfect innings as the Montreal Expos beat the St. Louis Cardinals, 4-0, in a rain-shortened game of five and a half innings here Saturday. The umpiring crew waited 77 minutes before declaring the game official.

In hurling the major league's first perfect game since Len Barker, first with Cleveland, beat Toronto on May 15, 1981, Palmer gave the Expos a double-header sweep.

Montreal won the opener, 6-3, after scoring three times in each of the first two innings. Steve Rogers pitched a victory in his first appearance of the year; the game was delayed 94 minutes by rain in the eighth.

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In Atlanta, Jose Cruz broke a 3-3 eighth-inning tie with his first homer of the season to put Houston past the Braves, 4-3.

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In the American League, in Detroit, Lou Whitaker opened the game with a home run and scored two other runs as the Tigers ended LaMarr Hoyt's 15-game regular-season winning streak with a 4-1 victory over Chicago.

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David Palmer ... I'll take it.



Jersey's Buck Williams got off this pass despite being floored in a collision Friday with Erving. The Nets won, taking a 2-0 lead over defending NBA champion Philadelphia.

NFL Receives a Mixed Report Card at 2d Midterm

William N. Wallace
New York Times Service
YORK — Jim LeClair, the linebacker for the New York Jets, insisted this spring be United States Football is the best thing that ever came to football players.

LeClair also does well, at the original owners of seven year's charter teams, who sell franchises at a profit. LeClair also does well, at the original owners of seven year's charter teams, who sell franchises at a profit.

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the 1984 average per-game attendance is 29,121, a gain of 17 percent over last season's final figures. A total of 2,096,699 fans have seen 72 games; 8 of last year's 12 teams show attendance gains.

But in three of the major markets so important in maintaining big-league status — Los Angeles, Chicago and Washington (the country's second, third and eighth largest) — USFL teams have made little impact. Attendance averages this season are 19,797 in Los Angeles, 7,809 in Chicago and 8,909 in Washington.

In Chicago, the league has been operating the Blitz since James Hoffman, who became the owner last Sept. 30, transferred responsibility for the team's finances to the league. Deep in debt, the franchise remains for sale.

Another tangible, the Sunday afternoon rating on the ABC-TV, is indeed positive. Through eight weeks, the league has averaged a 7.0 rating, compared with a 6.0 for 1983. Chet Simmons, the commissioner, views that barometer as the most important of all.

"I'll take a 7 rating any time," said the former television executive. Such a rating, in its time period, is regarded as profitable as a generator of advertising revenues. A rating point is a percent of all the US residences that have television sets.

"Sure we want more money," said Simmons. The league's continued well-being, he said, depends on television income rather than stadium attendance.

The USFL has spent lavishly to attract blue-chip collegiate players and top National Football League veterans, and with the average team player payroll now at \$2.5 million (the General's \$5 million is the highest), the USFL has hardly been prudent. The \$2.5 million figure is more than double the league founders' original projection.

As a result, Simmons has suggested, for the first time, that a payroll ceiling might be necessary. Such a ceiling may be attainable by means of a collective bargaining agreement with the newly organized players union. It would allow similar caps set up in the labor agreements reached in the National Basketball Association last year.

"If part of that agreement is capping salaries, we now have the mechanism with which to do it," Simmons said. "Should that be the direction the league wants to take in the negotiations, it now for the first time gives us the opportunity to be able to collectively bargain a salary cap as the NBA did."

At midstream this season, the USFL continues to wrestle with its chicken-and-egg dilemma. It has signed such celebrated college players as Herschel Walker last year and Mike Rozier and Steve Young this year, and such stars from the NFL as Joe Cribbs, Brian Sipe and Doug Williams. That has helped to improve the level of play and brought an abundance of media attention. But the cost exceeds visible revenues.

Simmons has said the league lost "between \$20 million and \$30 million" in its first season. He will not hazard a guess about the second.

Overall, Simmons said, "I feel pretty good. I like what I see in our attendance. I like what I see in our television numbers. I absolutely like what I see in our games. The level of play and competitiveness are way, way above where they were when this league started a year ago."

Because most of the coaches and a good many players came from the NFL, the style of football has become mostly indistinguishable from that of the older league. A tangible point would be balance. Of the 72 games played through last weekend, 30 were decided by 7 points or less, 17 by 3 or less.

USFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE					WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Philadelphia	7	1	0	.875	San Diego	4	2	0	.667
New York Jets	6	2	0	.750	Los Angeles	3	3	0	.500
Pittsburgh	2	6	0	.250	Chicago	2	4	0	.333
Washington	2	6	0	.250	San Francisco	2	4	0	.333
Birmingham	1	7	0	.125	Denver	1	7	0	.125
New Orleans	1	7	0	.125	Arizona	1	7	0	.125
Tampa Bay	1	7	0	.125	Los Angeles	1	7	0	.125
Jacksonville	1	7	0	.125	Oakland	1	7	0	.125
Memphis	1	7	0	.125					

